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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1874. NO. 167.

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

NNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

ision of Eighth Normal School District.

ES OF NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Penitentiary Removal Project.

icial Apportionment Becomes a Law.

ccessor to the Defunct Dimmick.

ator Rutan's Free Railroad Bill

l from Pittsburgh to Increase Municipal Indebtedness.

cial to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. Playford read in place an act imposing a on deposits on which interest is paid by e and national banks.

Mr. Rutan reported the publication bill fixthe maximum figures at one thousand t hundred dollars.

he rest of the session was devoted to bills second reading.

Mr. Davis introduced an act preventing offi, agents or employees of any railroad comy from furnishing material or supplies to h company.

enator Miles S. Humphreys presented a peon from one hundred citizens of Moon nship against the repeal of Local Option.

HOUSE.

n first reading the bill relating to the fees Notaries Public was amended so as to make m $1 50 all over the State.

large calendar of bills on first reading occied the House all the morning. At the afnoon session Mr. Christy called up the act reive to opening roads.

Mr. Williams, of Clarion, To divide the hth Normal School district. Mr. Orris opsed, and Mr. Allen supported the bill which ssed.

Mr. Young reported an agreement on the nstitutional Advertising bill.

Mr. McCormick introduced an act making e fees of Notaries in Pittsburgh the same as Philadelphia.

Mr. Gerwig desires it to be understood that e appointment of a committee of three on e penitentiary removal was merely done to op the matter alive, and will prepare a bill r next session, or at some future day, name g a commission of scientific men to take arge of the matter.

Mr. Campbell, of Butler, made a lengthy eech on the Miners' Wages bill.

Thomas Y. Boyd, Republican, has been rened as member from Pike and Wayne counin place of Dimmick.

The Judicial Appointment bill has been ned.

Introduction of Free Railroad Bill.

Senator Rutan yesterday introduced the following bill, which will greatly facilitate the ilding of railroads:

SECTION 1. That all articles of association authorized by an act entitled an act, &c., approved the 7th April, 1865, may be filed in the office of the ecretary of the Commonwealth when one thoucnd dollars of stock for every mile of railroad proposed to be made is subscribed, and ten per cent. id thereon in cash to the directors named in said ticles of association.

SEC. 2. Section 5 of the act to which this is a supplement is hereby amended so as to allow each company organized under said act one year to complete s road for each twenty-five miles of road to be onstructed within two years as provided in said ct.

SEC. 3. On filing of the articles of association proided in the act aforesaid, the Governor shall issue is letter-patent creating the association aforesaid, a body corporate, with power to have and enjoy all he powers and privileges conferred by the act foresaid and the several supplements thereto.

Act Relative to Municipal Indebtedness.

The following is the text of a new bill sent ere yesterday from Pittsburgh to provide for he increase of city indebtedness:

n act to authorize any city of the Commonwealth to borrow money and issue bonds for municipal purposes.

SECTION 1. That the Councils of any city of this Commonwealth be and they are hereby authorized nd empowered to borrow money for any municipal purpose to such amounts as shall be necessary, subect to the limitations and restrictions of the Constiution and laws of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That the Councils of any city of the Commonwealth be, and they are hereby authorized and mpowered to direct the issuing of the bonds of the city in such amounts and for such periods as shall e found necessary in the exercise of the powers conferred by the foregoing section. Such bonds hall be signed by the Mayor and sealed with the orporate seal of the city, shall be of such denominaions as may be determined by such Councils, hall be payable in such time, and not more than thirty years from their date, as may be determined by such Councils, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum.

SEC. 3. That the Councils of any city having a existing indebtedness of borrowing bonds or corporations, or of any city having assumed the indebtedness of any other municipality or corporations by consolidation under existing laws, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to fund said indebtedness and renew said obligations assumed as aforesaid, by the issue of bonds in the manner and form prescribed by the second section of this act.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 24, 1874.

The House gave up the night session, fixed for to-day, as the State Agricultural Society meets to-night, and held two sessions for the consideration of bills on final passage, and disposed of some twenty-five or thirty bills. Those are here given. Those marked as Senate bills have passed both Houses and go to the Governor; the rest go to the Senate.

House No. 58, An act making an appropriation for the salaries of officers and repairs in the Western State Penitentiary.

House bill No. 75, An act making an appropriation for State normal schools. [Appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars.]

House bill No. 78, An act to provide for the support of the Northern Home for Friendless Children. [Appropriates ten thousand dollars to the said institution.]

No. 63, An act to provide for the current expenses of the Board of Public Charities. [Appropriates $3,000 salary to the general agent, $1,000 traveling expenses, $2,000 for clerical aid and $800 contingent expenses.]

No. 87, An act to provide for the expenses required by an act entitled, An act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers and sailors and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State, approved April 9, 1867. [The gross amount appropriated by the bill is $500,000.]

No. 106, An act to provide for the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of deceased soldiers, sailors and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the State. The bill provides for the final closing of the orphan schools in 1880.]

No. 133, An act making an appropriation for the support of the S ate School House for colored soldiers' orphans at Bridgewater, Beaver county. [Appropriates thirty dollars for the support of each child, in addition to the amount now appropriated by law.]

No. 107, An act requiring every railroad or canal corporation organized or doing business in this State, to maintain an office therein for the transaction of its business.

Senate bill No. 20, An act relating to the transportation of explosive material.

No. 70, An act to provide for the right of way across the navigable rivers of this Commonwealth, for the better and more convenient mining of anthracite coal.

No. 76, Joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to appoint a courtmartial to re-examine the charges against Fitz John Porter.

House No. 77, An act to prevent the destruction of forests, farm fences, buildings and other property by fires from railroad locomotives or engines.

Senate bill No. 6, An act to authorize married women owning loans of this Commonwealth or of the city of Philadelphia or capital stock of any corporation of this Commonwealth, to sell and transfer the same.

No. 81, An act to authorize cities and boroughs to purchase and hold the corporate rights, franchises and property of gas, water and fire companies located therein. Recommitted.

Senate bill No. 19, An act to validate acts done by corporations created by the courts before the recording of their charters.

Senate 35, A supplement to an act relating to county treasurers, passed April 15, 1854.

House No. 89, An act to define the liability of sureties upon written instruments for the payment of money.

House No. 91, An act to provide for the publication of the ninth volume of the transactions of the State Agricultural society.

House No. 158, An act to repeal the act creating the department of superintendents of highways and the election of supervisors of the Twenty-second ward of the city of Philadelphia, approved March 18, A. D. 1869, and the supplements thereto, approved April 10, A. D. 1869, and May 27, 1871.

House No. 94, Joint resolution requesting the United States government to donate Carlisle barracks to the use of the soldiers' orphans' schools of Pennsylvania.

Senate No. 9, An act to enable the officers of dissolved corporations to convey real estate held by such corporations.

House No. 146, An act requiring county commissioners, railroads and other corporations to make annual reports to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, in lieu of similar reports heretofore made to Auditor General.

House No. 119, An act for further regulation of appeals from assessment of damages to owners of property taken for public use.

In the Senate, Mr. Rutan read in place a joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

[This bill amends the Constitution, so as to make the Legislature consist of thirty-six Senators and one hundred Representatives, to be elected every two years and meet biennially. The first Legislature after adoption of the amendment to apportion the State; takes minority representation out of the Constitution in the election of judges and county commissioners; exempts colleges and parsonages from taxation; abolishes numbering of ballots, but permits voters to write their names on tickets if they see proper.]

The following bills were passed finally:

Senate bill No. 88, A supplement to an act for the better protection of mechanics, miners, laborers and others, approved the 9th day of April, A. D. 1872.

Senate bill No. 72, An act regulating State tax on certain county offices.

Both Houses concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on Senate bill No. 43, An act designating the judicial districts of this Commonwealth.

The resolution of the House to adjourn over from March 27 to April 7, was concurred in by a vote of 19 to 7.

Senate bill No. 69, Providing for the incorporation of cities, was taken up on second reading, and occupied the rest of the morning session, and an afternoon session. It was variously amended and passed to third reading.

The Committee of Conference on the bill to pay newspapers for advertising the Constitution, have agreed to report a new bill, leaving the Secretary of the Commonwealth to settle all bills equitably, on three conditions:

First—That no claim shall be allowed for an amount exceeding $1,800;

Second—That no paper shall be paid a larger sum than it rendered a bill for; and,

Third—That all bills shall be allowed only upon the basis that the advertisement of the Constitution is charged for at regular advertisement rates as an advertisement and not as reading matter.

This report, if adopted, and it most likely will be, will settle the ugliest question that has turned up, at this session.

The Committee on the Cassville school will report to-morrow, as indicated in my letter of yesterday. The report will be adopted.

SPECIAL.

Report of the Committee on the Cassville Orphans' School.

The Joint Committee on Education, to whom was referred the communication of the Superintendent of Orphans' Schools in relation to the charges against A. L. Guss, late Principal of the Orphans' School at Cassville, with directions to inquire into the same, report:

That your committee, in the discharge of this duty, examined a large number of witnesses, visited the school, and gave the accused and the accusers all the time required, and the utmost latitude in the examination of witnesses, to enable the committee to arrive at the truth, and to lay the facts before you, so that no injustice may be done the accused, the orphan children, or to the department.

Much of the testimony taken is grossly indecent and unfit for publication. Your committee, therefore, recommend it be not published in any shape or manner, but filed among the records of the Legislature, where it may be read only by members and those interested therein.

As the jurisdiction of the Legislature extends only to the removal of the school, the question of Mr. Guss' guilt or innocence has not necessarily to be passed upon. If the continuance of the school is unwise or inexpedient, especially if its usefulness is destroyed and its continuance is injuring the system, it should be promptly removed. The Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans testified before the committee that the rumors concerning Prof. Guss were generally current in the school and in the community, and were believed, even if untrue, the effect would be to destroy the school and injure the system. Your committee find that the rumors are generally current in the school and throughout the county, and that they are believed by many. The children in the school are familiar with these scandalous stories and make them the subject of daily conversation. The effect of this is to corrupt their minds, and so long as they remain there they will be subjected to this influence. If the rumors are all false the effect is the same. The fact that Mr. Guss owns the property, is publisher of a newspaper, is a politician and has bitter and unrelenting enemies, is sufficient reason to believe that so long as the school remains there these scandalous rumors will be kept afloat. When Professor Guss became a candidate for political honors, he should have relinquished his control of the school, or it should have been removed. This is correct principle in all cases, and it was especially important in his case, as he ran for office in a county split into factions, and demoralized by strife and hate. It was this that gave such currency to these reports, and their spread over the State has done incalculable injury to the schools and to public morals.

Your committee are of opinion the school should have been removed long ago, and that would have avoided the necessity of an examination which should never have taken place. The Inspectors of the Orphans' School Department, in the judgment of your committee, failed in the discharge of their duty. Going to inspect schools of this character when such visits were expected, and as the guests of the Principal, is not a proper discharge of that duty. Had the Inspectors discharged their duty properly, the Superintendent's would doubtless long since have removed the school, there being strong reasons for its removal independent of the guilt or innocence of Prof. Guss.

While much of the testimony was contradictory, enough remained unimpeached to justify the committee in believing that the conduct of A. L. Guss, Principal, was of an improper character. But as not only the reputation of Prof. Guss in involved, but also the reputation of scores of soldiers' orphans, the question of his guilt or innocence is remitted to the courts for investigation. The evidence is so contradictory that it would require to be set forth at length, and your committee have before stated that it is important for public morals that it should rather be concealed than be exposed in a public report.

Your committee therefore recommend that the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans be directed to remove the school at Cassville at once, and place the children in other schools throughout the State, as far removed from the rumors and influence that now surround them, as possible.

THE CRESCENT CITY.

Further Particulars of the Mississippi Explosion—Additional List of Killed and Wounded.

MEMPHIS, March 25.—From the survivors of the Crescent City, who arrived here this morning on the steamer Phil. Allen, the following additional particulars of the disaster are obtained:

William Briggs, first engineer, who was on watch at the time, states that at the time of the explosion he was aft, engaged in welding a fire-hook, when he was suddenly knocked down by the concussion, though he heard no unusual noise. Springing to his feet he started forward, but was stopped by the steam and a moment afterward found he was standing in the water and realizing his danger ran up stairs, closely followed by water. Within three minutes after the explosion the boat sunk, leaving only the after part of the roof above water, upon which the survivors were huddled until rescued by the Phil. Allen's timely arrival. The engineer states that at the time of the explosion the boat was carrying one hundred and forty pounds of steam, and that five minutes before he had fired the safety valve found it flush. He can give no theory as to the cause of the explosion. The boat had five barges in tow containing five hundred tons of coal, six hundred thousand of sugar and two hundred tons of queensware, all of which was lost. In addition to the list of casualties reported last night, Frank Kelley, St. Louis, day watchman, Wm. Dunn, second cook, Wheeling, died on Phil. Allen. Clarence Adsit, cabin boy, Cairo, and the following colored firemen, John Davis, Kl Adams, Cincinnati, Ben Johnson, Elizabethtown, Pa., were lost, and the following were wounded: James Brewster, cabin boy, Madison, Ind., cut in the head; Arthur Welsh, rouster, St. Louis, cut in the head; Thomas M. McKurn, rouster, Memphis, shoulder badly bruised; Lizzie Ross, chambermaid, Cairo, skull fractured; George and Albert Hall, sons of the proprietor of the trading boat, Davenport, Iowa, considerably bruised; their father was also badly scalded about the chest. The following are unhurt: James O'Conner, Pittsburgh; Frank Miller, Peoria, Illinois; Gus. Sacer, Jake Liebti, Joe Miller, Morris Ehener, Henry Erlenstein, Charles Harrison, Henry Murphy, Allen Cooper, George Telley, O. V. Louis, Attress Ross, Cairo; Mrs. Hall and four children, Davenport; and the following colored firemen: James Hughes, [Moundsville, West Virginia; Jerry Thomas, Brownsville, Pennsylvania; James Robinson, Dave Acker, Dick Harris and Alfred Jones, St. Louis. All the wounded, together with these unhurt, except George Van Houten, pilot, whose left leg is dislocated, left for St. Louis, on the City of Vicksburg. The survivors speak in the highest terms of the treatment received from the officers of the Phil. Allen. None of the bodies of the killed were recovered.

CRIMES.

Sentence of the New Hampshire Wife Murderer.

LACONIA, N. H., March 25.—Blodgett, the wife murderer, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to thirty years imprisonment.

The Contested Ohio Treasurership.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., March 25, 1874.

The last of the testimony in the Welmer-Welch contest for the State Treasurership was presented in the Senate to-day. Admitting all the testimony presented by Weimer, the contestant, as valid, and throwing out all of Welch's testimony to which Weimer's counsel objects as invalid, the case presents an exact tie vote, there being 435 votes accorded to each party. Welch's counsel, however, claim a further reduction of Weimer's vote, amounting to 146. Should this be thrown out, Welch will still hold the office of Treasurer under his certificate, and any attempt to oust him must be made in the Supreme Court, under a motion to declare the office vacant, when all the testimony will have to be reviewed.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Agricultural Prospects for the Year

Short Crop in Black Sea Regions.

Our Supply Sufficient to Meet the Deficiency.

Judge Lawrence's Report on War Claims.

Important Principles Laid Down.

Claims Presented to the Amount of Twenty-Five Millions.

Pennsylvania Wants Three and a Half Millions.

Transportation Bill Likely to Pass the House To-Day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1874.

Our Agricultural Prospects.

The Department of Agriculture has received from all sections of the country very flattering accounts of the agricultural prospects of the year. The panic of last fall does not seem to have embarrassed the operations of the farmer, as the average of winter wheat appears from present accounts to be unusually large. The Department is also in receipt of intelligence from the grain producing and consuming centers of the Old World, which show great scarcity, and a particularly short crop in the grain growing regions of the Black Sea. This and the United States constitute the main dependence of England and other European countries for their supply of cereals. Our own supply is sufficient to meet this increased demand. The reports of the Department received since the last monthly statement, show an excess of 30,000,000 bushels of wheat over the crop of last year. In that year the excess was 45,000,000, which makes seventy-five million bushels for the foreign demands. The reports of the Department show a very favorable movement of last year's crop. The correspondents of the Department, however, indicate a very decided feeling on

The Transportation Question.

The majority favor the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, the construction of two outlets to the Atlantic, one to connect the great inland river system of the continent, and the other to afford increased facilities between the great lakes and the seaboard.

A Report on War Claims.

The report of Judge Lawrence, of the Committee on War Claims, was submitted to the committee to-day. It begins with the inquiry as to within what boundaries citizens are to be regarded as enemies, and holds that the citizens of Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Wisconsin and Maryland are to be deemed as having all the rights of loyal citizens, except so far as they were in fact disloyal, and subject only to the sovereign and belligerent rights of the government. The district of Columbia, being a fortified military stronghold, all civil authority was suspended and the civil safeguards of the citizens were withdrawn from the inhabitants. The citizens of the eleven seceded States, for the period of war and by strict law, can only claim those rights of property accorded by the law of nations under the principles of the Constitution. It may be said, in general terms, that the United States incurred no liability whatever for property taken, used or damaged by the government authority, so far as dictated by the necessary operations of the war. This is well settled by every writer on the laws of war. Cotton and tobacco were elements of strength, and by the laws of war properly liable to destruction. While these are the rights of the government, yet they have been humanely modified by acts of Congress. The report recommends, in conclusion:

First, to reject the claims now before the commissioners for which the government is not liable by any act of Congress or rule of international law;

Second, to provide for the payment of those which are just and clearly proved;

Third, to refer to the Commissioners of Claims those which have, *prima facia*, a legal claim; and,

Fourth, as soon as practicable, when the public finances will admit, as an act of grace and favor, considering the claims to some measure of recompense, of strictly loyal and meritorious citizens guilty of no omission of duty, whose necessities may commend them to sympathy, or whose special merit may demand gratitude, and who have suffered losses from the enemy in consequence of their loyalty, or from the government as an imperative military necessity.

The Number of Claims

before the committee on March 1, was about eight hundred, estimated as follows: Quartermaster and commissary's stores, one million dollars; tobacco, four hundred thousand; cotton, one million five hundred thousand; steamboat barges, use of and damages to, six hundred thousand; use of railroads and damage, two millions; real estate rents and damage in rebel States, two million five hundred thousand; same in loyal States, five hundred thousand; property taken, occupied and destroyed by the national forces as a military necessity in rebel States, five millions; same in loyal States, two millions; property destroyed by the enemy on account of military occupation by the United States, five millions; captured by the enemy while in the possession of the United States forces, three hundred thousand; claims of officers and soldiers for additional pay and bounty, two hundred thousand; total, twenty-five million dollars. The following is presented as a statement of

The Pennsylvania War Claims:

Adams county, $489,438; Fulton, $56,544; Franklin, burning of Chambersburg, $1,625,435; Franklin, other claims, $846,053; Cumberland, $211,775; York, $1,730; Bedford, $6,818; Somerset, $120; total, $3,450,999.

The Report

was signed by seven members. It will be presented, but it is understood that minority views will also be presented. The report treats all the claims as of a public character, while many of the items involved relate to purely private cases, and upon this there is a diversity of opinion.

The defeat of the motion to lay

The Transportation Bill

on the table to-day, is accepted as a test vote, and the vote by which it will very likely be passed to-morrow. In the vote to-day, Representatives of the districts interested in railroads favored tabling. Of the ninety-two votes on the motion to table, thirty were Republicans. The Democrats generally oppose the bill.

Washington 1870-74—Investigation of the Board of Public Works—Ideas of Washington and Jefferson—Too Early Embellishments of the City Proposed—A Half Century of Neglect—The March of Improvement Commenced—What Has Been Accomplished.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1874.

The notoriety which has been given to the operations of the Board of Public Works, created under the organic act of 1871, and charged with the care of all streets, avenues and sewers within the city of Washington and Georgetown, and highways and bridges in the county, has given rise to a variety of opinions in the public mind respecting the honest administration of the great work of improvement and embellishment of the national capital. The scandals which have invoked the co-operation of a small but very respectable and influential portion of the population have, as a rule, been circulated by what has been aptly designated the scavenger press, and the investigation now pending, and which will cost thousands of dollars, as yet promises no verification of the charges preferred by the memorialists. The ideas of the advocates of the act of 1790, under which the Federal Territory was located, and the building of a capital city was commenced, all pointed to a city of proportions equal to the prospective growth of the republic, and consequent increased wants of the government. The plan combines the beauty of Versailles with the practical features of Philadelphia. The divergent avenues connect the different eminences in the city, and afford fine prospects of the truly magnificent public buildings at long ranges. As these have reared their massive proportions from out the surrounding summits the "magnificent distances" intervening have gradually been built up until the epithets, so glibly heaped upon the nation's capital, have lost their force. The notions of Washington and Jefferson, emphatically the founders and early patrons of the city, contemplated a governmental city, though both recognized the unrivaled commercial and manufacturing advantages afforded by the broad bosom of the Potomac below and the falls above the city.

The embellishment of the city was also to be national in its character. In addition to the beautifying of the numerous and spacious reservations, in the aggregate 541 acres in extent, with cascades, lakes and fountains, it was proposed to erect statues, columns and other tributes to the memory of the great events and men of the nation. The statue of Washington ordered by Congress in 1873 was to be placed on the site now occupied by the obelisk to the memory of the great citizen. In the Eastern part of the city on the broad plateau known as Capitol Hill, and one mile East of that mighty structure, upon its Western crest it was designed to erect an historic column which, while commemorating the deeds of the heroes of the Revolution, should also serve as an itinerary column from which geographical distances to all points in the United States should be calculated. On the banks of the Potomac, southwest of the Capitol, it was proposed to rear a naval literary column to celebrate the rise and achievements of the American navy. Where the Patent Office now stands it was intended to erect a national church and mausoleum, to be equally open to all sects, and to be a place for such monumental or other tributes as a grateful country might see fit to order in honor of its distinguished dead. Fifteen squares, then the number of States in the Union, were to be set apart—one for each State—to be beautified at the expense of the State with statues, columns, obelisks, or in any other appropriate manner. The mall, the broad reservation which connects the Capitol with the President's grounds, was to be used for mansions and gardens for prominent officials and foreign legations. Not one of these eminently appropriate projects have been carried out. After the death of Washington and the retirement of Jefferson from public life, the city was without friends to advocate its claims to a decent recognition from Congress. For over a half a century it was permitted to remain a reproach upon the liberality of Congress, and a disgrace to the nationality of which it was the political center. Though the city, meanwhile, had increased in population, the neglect of Congress left no encouragement for the residents to undertake the thankless task of improvement. The municipal government, influenced by the apathy of Congress, displayed equal indifference to the interests of the city. When the war for the rebellion commenced, the city was in its most deplorable stage of dilapidation, decay and neglect. The war introduced a new spirit, and with the progressive element in the earlier residents formed the beginning of a new era in the history of the capital. It was, however, as late as six years after the rebellion had ended before the opportune moment had arrived for a bold effort to bring the capital out of the mire, and make it in every sense the capital of the nation.

In 1870 the city could claim but few improved thoroughfares, and these were easily out of repair. The extent of the work necessary to be accomplished, was also greater on account of the city having spread over a large portion of the area embraced within its boundaries. The avenues and streets of Washington measure 264 miles in length, 63 miles of which are avenues, and 199 miles streets, and of greater width than those of any other city in the world. The plot covers 6,111 acres, or nine and one-fourth square miles, of which the avenues, streets and spaces comprise 2,554 acres, the government reservations as originally laid out 541 acres, and squares 1,016 acres. Up to November 1, 1873, over 165 miles of avenues and streets were paved, and this was the work of two years and five months. It can be imagined that avenues varying in width from 120 to 160 feet, and streets from 70 to 160 feet, have been wonderfully transformed and beautified by supplanting cobble stones, gravel and clay with concrete, wood and Belgian pavements.

In addition to the adoption of a uniform grade and the improvement of the avenues and streets, the triangular spaces at the intersection of streets and avenues have been inclosed and sodded and the wider avenues and streets have been parked, sodded and planted with trees, thus narrowing the road-way and greatly adorning the general aspect of the avenues, especially doing away with that appearance of barrenness which must naturally come with wide thoroughfares bounded by the ordinary height of residences. The city has also been thoroughly sewered. The largest, the Tiber creek sewer, being a brick arch thirty feet in diameter and fifteen feet high, intended to carry off the water of the Tiber which flows across the city. Not many years ago the banks of the Potomac ebbed and flowed in the Tiber and formed a pestilential marsh under the very shadow of the Capitol. To-day the existence of the Tiber is utterly obliterated from vision. Its waters now conribute to the sewerage system of the city, and upon the massive arches under which spring its current now stand the palatial residences of wealthful reservations, gardens and drives have been laid out.

In connection with this great undertaking of the Board of Public Works, General Babcock, the Engineer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds, has lost no time in the improvement of the Public reservations, and has converted the spacious commons, which have hitherto defaced the appearance of the city, into what they were originally designed to be, ornamental to the grounds, and walks and drives for recreation for the residents.

It is impossible to foreshadow the result of the Congressional investigation now going on into the affairs of the Board of Public Works, but one thing is undeniable, that the magnificence of the capital of 1874, as compared with the squalid provincial city of 1870, is a tangible evidence of energy and progress, and of a marked improvement.

The Postmaster General, in a letter to the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, gives the following interesting information respecting the employees, receipts and expenses of 1873, of all postoffices having $4,000 annual salary:

Office.	Force.	Receipts.	Expenses.
Akron, Ohio	3	$15,029 23	$7,036 31
Albany, N. Y.	34	194,039 80	74,351 09
Atlanta, Ga.	9	45,858 59	19,288 71
Auburn, N. Y.	7	24,701 50	9,442 19
Augusta, Ga.	7	31,468 18	10,769 67
Aurora, Ill.	3	12,928 41	6,773 09
Baltimore, Md.	58	295,368 20	124,837 19
Bangor, Me.	7	27,317 50	10,909 91
Bloomington, Ill.	4	26,362 16	8,781 53
Boston, Mass.	220	818,574 25	351,397 93
Bridgeport, Conn.	6	31,067 93	10,220 08
Brooklyn, N. Y.	117	168,066 65	74,020 72
Buffalo, N. Y.	32	126,178 67	56,960 40
Central City, Colo.	1	6,162 58	5,960 00
Charleston, S. C.	9	54,581 93	19,169 39
Chicago, Ill.	218	788,066 20	380,099 58
Cincinnati, Ohio	83	261,914 97	119,914 38
Cleveland, Ohio	33	145,634 19	63,883 74
Columbus, Ohio	11	52,300 40	16,971 93
Davenport, Iowa	5	20,963 13	9,946 58
Dayton, Ohio	7	40,761 92	12,926 97
Denver City, Colo.	5	31,549 84	12,822 39
Des Moines, Iowa	3	29,216 79	9,226 26
Detroit, Mich.	37	169,937 80	65,228 75
Dubuque, Iowa	6	27,545 59	9,116 10
Elizabeth, N. J.	3	16,567 03	8,008 67
Evansville, Ind.	9	26,998 33	12,047 18
Fort Wayne, Ind.	7	27,458 34	11,246 65
Galveston, Tex.	15	49,830 43	23,710 73
Grand Rapids, Mich.	9	32,532 56	12,791 98
Hartford, Conn.	14	91,949 47	31,497 77
Haverhill, Mass.	4	15,976 17	7,427 58
Helena, Mont.	2	7,197 99	1,099 99
Honsten, Tex.	4	25,589 28	9,497 31
Indianapolis, Ind.	29	97,214 88	51,743 31
Kansas City, Mo.	13	44,972 18	18,198 11
Lawrence, Mass.	4	19,497 35	14,859 95
Leavenworth, Kans.	5	25,326 30	9,450 00
Lockport, N. Y.	5	17,711 29	7,809 07
Louisville, Ky.	26	133,444 03	69,190 84
Lowell, Mass.	5	28,469 28	13,990 91
Macon, Ga.	4	23,461 48	9,691 67
Madison, Wis.	7	24,327 51	9,823 43
Memphis, Tenn.	14	94,959 30	39,681 40
Milwaukee, Wis.	15	122,937 36	41,344 17
Minneapolis, Minn.	7	33,418 56	15,754 67
Mobile, Ala.	14	49,016 20	17,550 33
Montgomery, Ala.	4	22,656 67	8,956 39
Nashville, Tenn.	14	94,137 25	39,589 47
Newburgh, N. Y.	6	24,461 67	11,891 54
New Haven, Conn.	14	74,720 98	24,984 43
New Orleans, La.	55	174,415 74	86,134 11
New York, N. Y.	668	2,710,190 25	1,061,863 88
Norfolk, Va.	7	31,007 94	10,249 51
Norwich, Conn.	4	21,440 53	8,779 58
Omaha, Neb.	10	73,467 87	14,816 86
Peoria, Ill.	6	33,797 93	6,736 36
Peoria, Ill.	6	38,206 90	11,192 38
Petersburg, Va.	6	18,797 34	9,454 90
Philadelphia, Pa.	167	866,446 79	361,741 23
Pittsburgh, Pa.	47	192,136 69	64,731 67
Portland, Me.	15	72,160 15	30,499 05
Portland, Oregon	5	20,986 39	11,948 52
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	4	29,902 79	9,413 47
Providence, R. I.	13	118,516 69	27,987 92
Quincy, Ill.	7	30,314 19	11,105 33
Richmond, Va.	22	71,988 66	28,009 94
Rochester, N. Y.	11	107,064 68	34,879 11
Sacramento City, Cal.	7	39,898 44	16,342 99
St. Joseph, Mo.	8	28,184 73	18,025 81
St. Louis, Mo.	79	378,929 38	150,467 73
St. Paul, Minn.	9	54,350 24	15,087 31
Salt Lake City, Utah.	5	24,925 59	13,019 55
San Antonio, Texas	4	13,403 94	6,329 79
San Francisco, Cal.	32	356,041 11	94,545 87
Savannah, Ga.	12	57,021 06	15,913 72
Springfield, Ill.	7	27,903 46	9,253 57
Springfield, Mass.	12	50,527 84	11,588 69
Syracuse, N. Y.	8	66,366 95	26,140 91
Terre Haute, Ind.	6	24,794 06	9,940 63
Titusville, Pa.	2	21,072 76	9,003 71
Topeka, Kan.	5	20,681 13	7,854 59
Troy, N. Y.	10	69,497 50	31,299 62
Utica, N. Y.	7	48,809 13	23,298 33
Vicksburg, Miss.	5	18,413 63	9,403 46
Virginia City, Nev.	2	14,051 72	9 990 75
Washington, D. C.	88	129,495 17	146,645 14
Waterbury, Conn.	2	16,055 41	8,515 86
Williamsport, Pa.	4	21,451 98	7,618 99
Worcester, Mass.	8	60,541 55	19,055 77

DEB. R. K.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

HONORS FOR RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

LONDON, March 25.—It is reported that Ralph Waldo Emerson will receive the nomination for land rector for the University of Glasgow to succeed Disraeli.

Spain.

REPORT OF ANOTHER BATTLE.

BAYONNE, March 25.—The Carlists, under General Seballs, have routed a force of Republicans under Colonel Rusil, at Todera. It is said the Republicans lost three hundred killed.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 25.—Rate for money at Stock Exchange on government securities 4½ per cent. Consols 92⅞@⅞; 5-20s, 1865, 109⅛; do 1867, 109⅜; 10-40s 103⅜; new 5s, 104. New York Central, 95; Erie, 39. Erie preferred, 54. Tallow 38s. Refined petroleum, 11½d. Linseed oil 27s@29 3s. Turpentine 33s 6d.

PARIS, March 25.—Rentes 59 francs 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 8⅜d; Orleans 8⅜@8⅝d; sales 12,000 bales; American 2,000, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Cheese 74s 6d.

ANTWERP, March 25.—Refined petroleum 32¾ francs.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Rousing Meeting in Philadelphia—All Classes Determined and Enthusiastic.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—An immense mass meeting to take action looking to the immediate erection of the Centennial Exposition building, and a vigorous prosecution of the work, was held to-night at Horticultural Hall. The main hall being inadequate to accommodate the crowd, an auxiliary meeting was convened in the lower hall of the building. James Neal and Col. J. W. Forney were chairmen. Delegations from the large industrial establishments attended in a body with music and banners, and nearly all trades, professions and occupations of the city were represented by their most influential men, among whom the feeling was universal that the international character of the Exposition cannot by any possibility be allowed to fail.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Closing Exercises of Winter Session at Washington and Jefferson College.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., March 25, 1874.

The examinations of the classes of Washington and Jefferson College closed to-day, and the annual contest between the literary societies is now being held. Thus closes the winter session. The attendance of strangers and citizens is very good.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Crestline.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., March 25, 1874.

Eighteen women went out this morning, and twenty-four this afternoon. They visited and held services at every saloon in town, being admitted to some and excluded from others. Several proprietors told

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1874.

The duties on imports received at the Philadelphia Custom House for the month ending March 21, amounted to $176,130 75.

WONDERFUL! The "oldest" has actually aroused itself from its somnolent senility long enough to coax a feeble joke from its decrepit brain.

The *Post* has quite lost its head over the assessment question. Fortunately, however, our contemporary is not any the worse for its misfortune.

The new Governor of Florida, made such by the death of Governor HART, is MARCELLUS B. STEARNS, a young man from Connecticut, who left college a dozen years ago to enter a Maine regiment, earned a commission, and since the war has been prominent in Florida politics.

The Toronto *Globe* states that Hon. GEORGE BROWN, the recently appointed Canadian Commissioner on reciprocity, paid a visit to Washington a few weeks ago, and that preliminary inquiries having shown the circumstances to be favorable, he is now about to return to enter upon more formal negotiations.

The Illinois Legislature has very properly defeated the Compulsory Education bill. That State has at present school house accommodation for less than three-fourths of its children who are of school age. The most imperative duty is the duty which lies nearest us. Make a thing possible before undertaking to make it obligatory, Messieurs Legislators.

The Senatorial struggle in Massachusetts promises to be of a protracted and exciting character. The Republican strength on joint ballot is 193, and that of the opposition 87, giving the former a majority of 106; but the balloting has thus far been so diffused that it is at present impossible to conjecture in whose favor the contest will terminate. It has drawn into the list of active participants nearly all the prominent men of the State.

There appears to be a general panic in Internal Revenue receipts just now, arising from a combination of causes, such as the temporary suspension of wholesale and retail dealers in spirits on account of the crusade of the women, the suspension of distillery operations for the same reason, the movements of speculators, and the anxiety of those interested in the liquor traffic to know what Congress is going to do in connection with it. It is by no means improbable that increased taxation on some articles other than liquor may become necessary before the adjournment of Congress.

An unusual circumstance occurred in Congress the day before yesterday. Congressman CLARK, of Missouri, an ex-rebel General, introduced and had referred a bill to repay the State of Missouri one million dollars for moneys expended in raising, arming and maintaining militia troops to resist invasion during the war. The remarkable feature of the matter was that General CLARK himself led in the invasions which rendered these expenditures necessary. This is probably the first time in history in which one soldier has proposed to reimburse his adversary for handsomely thrashing him.

The Democratic journals of Connecticut express the utmost confidence in success at the approaching election in that State.—*Post.*

Don't make too sure. It is not at all unlikely that "the Democratic journals of Connecticut" may find their confidence misplaced. It is always a matter of doubtful speculation as to how Connecticut will record its verdict. The present prospect seems to be that there will be no choice of Governor by the people—that, as in New Hampshire, the temperance vote will be sufficiently large to throw the election into the Legislature. It is, however, by no means certain that the Republicans will not carry the State—the ticket is an exceptionally strong one, and the platform every way sound and satisfactory. But the equal balance of parties in Connecticut forbids, even in the best organized campaigns, confident predictions.

"COMMISSIONER OF FORESTRY is the title of the last office recommended by President Grant."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Why not? Our consumption of timber during the year included in the census returns of 1870 was 12,736,843,000 feet; and if we add lath, shingles, timber and other products not included as lumber, and allow a reasonable increase during the last five years, the present amount can scarcely be less than twenty billions; and the whole supply in the country at this rate would last but sixteen years and three months. In view of such facts as these, can we afford to let this ruin approach till it becomes an imminent and extreme danger? Doubtless our country can produce all the lumber it wants, to the end of time, besides feeding our millions and their increase. But to do this, we must begin to study the economies of forestry. Nearly every European country has taken measures to provide against an exhaustion of these resources, and for their renewal. We should be able to profit by their experience, and avail ourselves of whatever is worth knowing in their experience. The proposed Commission of Forestry will have for its sole object the collection and diffusion of information upon this question, which is to become one of the great problems of the future. Whatever is done in the way of planting or preserving forests must be mostly by private enterprise; but in order to do this with the greatest economy, we want all the light which experience can show, or that science can invent. The fling of the *Courier-Journal* is without point.

The New York *Times* publishes some remarkable statistics in regard to the relative proportion of crimes perpetrated in that city by citizens of America and foreign origin, the figures being taken from the official records from 1860 to 1872, of the police, the city prisons and the penitentiary. Of the commitments to the city prisons during this period, nearly seven-tenths of all were foreign born, and more than one-half Irish alone, when all the foreign should be considerably less than half, and the Irish but a little over one-fifth, on the basis of the population. Foreigners and their children represent nearly ninety-five in every one hundred prisoners. Graduating the penitentiary statistics in the same manner, the following is a correct summary:

In 10,000.	Prisoners. Should be.	Less.	Excess.
American born.....	3,723	5,550	1,728
Of American parents	621	....	....
Of foreign parents	3,091	....	....
Foreign born.....	6,328	4,450	....
Irish born.....	5,382	3,759	1,623
German born.....	1,150	1,680	480
Other foreign.....	1,296	700	595

The Irish have over three-quarters of all foreign born paupers and criminals, while entitled to less than one-half. The figures are thus in 10,000: Irish in fact, 7,563; should be by proportion of all foreign, 4,800; excess over due proportion in numbers, 2,763 in every 10,000. Of the German it should be said that they are invariably fewer in number than they should be by due proportion of population—in some cases very largely under the rate, while of English, Scotch, French and Italian, the proportion of crime and poverty is about what it should be by population. The *Times* claims that the basis of all the calculations is official, and may be found in the census and the reports of the police and of the Commissioners of Charity and Correction.

To REGARD the young Prince NAPOLEON'S prospects of one day reigning over France as brighter now than formerly does not imply any anticipation of an early Bonapartist revolution. While many indications plainly enough point to the possibility of a future restoration of the empire, an event not long so almost universally held to be impossible, indications fully as plain seem to show that many years must elapse before NAPOLEON the Fourth or any other member of the family can be accepted by the French people as their ruler. At the late celebration at Chiselhurst the young Prince professed his willingness to abide by the decision of a plebiscite. But, as the *Courrier des Etats Unis* remarked, a plebiscite is being continually taken, an appeal is frequently made to the people, as the elections from time to time held to supply vacancies in the National Assembly are in reality, each of them, a partial plebiscite. Now, of the fourteen partial elections of this kind which in the last ten months, only a single one resulted in favor of a Bonapartist candidate, and in that case Legitimist and Orleanist votes contributed to the result. Such a fact does not manifest the prevalence of much Bonapartist feeling among the people. Republicanism, so styled, is clearly in the ascendant.

This very ascendancy of Republicanism, with the triumph of such men as LEDRU-ROLLIN, is one of the causes which some look upon as certain, after a while, to make the empire necessary to the maintenance of property and order. It was so interpreted lately by the London *Times*, and in England strong faith is evidently placed in the fortunes of the young Prince. The act of the Queen in conferring upon him, the other day, the Order of the Garter, may or may not have been evidence of such faith. On the one hand, it is true that the order named is the highest in Great Britain, and one of the most exalted dignities in the world, as a rule conferred on only the most elevated personages of the realm and on crowned heads. The only recent exceptions to this rule, have been the Queen's sons-in-law, the Prince Imperial of Germany, the Prince of Hesse, and Prince CHRISTIAN of Holstein. On the other hand, however sublime a dignity the Order of the Garter may be, it is, as a disgusted Frenchman remarks, *apropos* of the late bestowal, nothing more than a plaything in the hand of a woman. England needs French friendship, and the Queen did not mean to defy the republic. She simply indulged her liking for the Empress, or her sympathy for fallen royalty by making the young Prince the birthday present, most likely to gratify both him and his mother.

A COMPLIMENTARY DEFENSE.

We referred, a few days ago, to the coarse vituperation with which certain German journalists in Chicago had assailed the temperance crusaders, remarking in substance that it far exceeded the limits which Americans not squeamish in the use of words would feel bound to observe when criticising the conduct of any women of respectable character. We might have added with confidence that the writers of these opprobrious denunciations and appeals were no doubt responsible for the violent treatment which the praying women had undergone at the hands of a ruffianly mob.

One, doubtless the most abusive of the writers referred to, has published a defense of his style of invective, in response to criticisms which it had called forth in the English newspapers of Chicago. Having mislaid the paper, we are unable to reproduce the defense with satisfactory fullness, but the gist of it was that the writer knew no good reason why women, who disregarded the laws of right and propriety, should enjoy immunity from criticism, or why they should be treated differently from members of the other sex. Indeed, he looked with utter contempt upon the guilty American sentimentalism which, in relation to conduct and propriety discriminates between man and woman, extending to one a degree of indulgence or a degree of reticence which it withholds from the other. True respect for the female understanding and intelligence forbids any such distinction.

This explanation would probably seem not only sufficient but rather flattering than otherwise to many American women. Even that great woman renowned in science, MARY SOMERVILLE, in her memoirs confesses how mortified she used to feel in the days of her obscurity when addressed by gentlemen in terms which plainly implied their belief that she, as a woman, could have neither part nor interest in any high argument. No ignominious defeat in fair, downright debate could have annoyed her so much, as the quiet, disdainful assumption that she was not qualified for the discussion of a serious or difficult subject, even though it were a subject interesting to all rational human beings. So if persons so unlike and far apart may be thought of together, one may fancy that there are women who would rather be reviled in the coarsest terms, if they could be spared only out of deference for their sex. And some might be all the more easily reconciled to such treatment, in the cheerful conviction that they were in no danger of defeat in the contest. According to the ORESTES A. BROWNSON, "even a woman's tongue is a weapon that is more effectual than a man's fists," a truth which he touchingly confesses to have been "practically proved to him personally some years ago at the tea table of one of her neices" by a celebrated female preacher, whom he names.

Still no arguments yet alleged by any one seem to justify the sort of denunciation with which we have found fault. As already remarked, the effect of it in all probability was to instigate the ruffianly violence which has already enlisted sympathy for the sufferers and their cause among people who before regarded neither with favor. Though it were conceded that women and men ought to be verbally or rhetorically dealt with in the same strain, the Chicago writer's vituperation would still be censurable. In fact, it irresistibly suggested the suspicion that its author was exercising a liberty which he had not very long enjoyed; its spirit was unmistakably that of those valorous and passionately all-knowing knights of the ink-bottle whom BISMARCK and other German statesmen think it the part of sound wisdom to restrain by law from the unrestricted indulgence of their genius.

And yet Americans ought not to overlook or forget the provocation which their German fellow-citizens feel bound to resent. Whatever Americans say or think about beer, whatever may be the truth about its effects, Germans from childhood learn to regard it as we regard tea or coffee, as a perfectly harmless luxury. Nor can it be successfully denied that they are upon the whole a temperate as well as an industrious, law-abiding element of our population. Archbishop PURCELL, in his well known circular letter, having declared that he could not call it sinful to drink beer, Dr. J. G. HOLLAND (TIMOTHY TITCOMB), in his letter to the Archbishop emphatically asserts that the women's crusade never would have been begun if nothing worse were drunk than beer. That is indubitably true. Against mere beer drinkers there could have been no call or motive for the strange movement. But wherever Germans are numerous they, however temperate and blameless members of society, are the persons not only disturbed in the enjoyment of their time-honored customs, but assailed with insult and held up to public odium by the method of the crusaders. If indignation sometimes gets the better of their Teutonic phlegm, the fact is not remarkable.

Before closing we cannot but express sincere regret that in some way the Germans cannot separate their cause from that of the consumers of ardent spirits. Surely it might be done, and that they do not at least try to effect the divorce is, we suppose, the only ground of just complaint against them.

Woman Suffrage.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your issue of the 21st, your correspondent, "A. W.," takes you sharply to task for conceding that all the logic is on the side of woman suffrage. He asserts that the State originates in the family and must be subject to the same laws. Please stick a pin there, and hold this gentleman fast while we examine his logic about the family. "Order (he says) can be maintained only by some ultimate authority. Nature puts this authority in the hand of the strongest. Unless husband and wife be *one will* as well as 'one flesh,' they cannot have equal authority. The strongest will must govern, and the man, therefore, is the *head* of the family." Why "therefore?" Is it true that the husband always has the strongest will? If so, the wife have the stronger will, then it is simply absurd, and self-contradictory. According to this plan of family government, if the solecism deserves the name of a plan, the ultimate authority, in every household, is vested in its most mulish member.

Please hold this logician fast to his premises while we look at his proofs and conclusions. Who is this *nature* which "puts this authority into the hand of the strongest?" Nothing more or less than the law of brute force, which leads the savage man to knock down with a club the woman he selects for his mate, drag her to his den and make her his slave; which, among all savage people, gives the husband the power of life and death over wife and children. It is nature in her fallen and debased state. In the beginning it was not so. Those who believe that Genesis gives a true account of the origin of man and the constitution of the original family can recognize no such law as the one assumed by this logician to be final authority in this case. When the Creator married the first pair, He said unto them, "be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth, and have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the fowl of the air and over every living creature that moveth upon the face of the earth."

This is the only grant of property given to the race, and in it, the husband and wife were made joint owners of the whole magnificent estate, equal proprietors of the world which had been created for their use. If God thus constituted the first family so that husband and wife were equal in personal property and political rights, who is this "nature" that overturns His order and inaugurates the law of force? Who but sin. The farther the race gets away from God, and His plan of family government, the more we have of this nature. According to A. W., the intimate authority of the first family should have been vested in the wife as she had the strongest will.

The exclusive right of the husband to represent the family is also assumed by "A. W." on the authority of this "nature," which is here again set up as opposed to God, who made the first pair not only equal in other respects, but in equal representatives of the race. It was by the representative act of the first woman that other women have been made subject to this nature, this law of brute force, which is finally to be overcome by "the seed of the woman."

But we will be told that God found His plan a failure and adopted that of nature when He said to the woman "thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee;" but He used the same words to Cain, only reversing them, when He spoke of Abel. He said "his (Abel's) desire shall be unto thee (Cain), and thou shalt rule over him!" Mathew Henry says it was as elder brother that Cain was to rule Abel, and finds in the passage a warrant for the "ultimate authority" of kings and governors.

We know that Cain was the representative of wicked men, of brute force, of this "nature" spoken of by your logician; that Abel represented the righteous men, moral power, the Creator's plan of the world; and that Cain has ruled and does rule just in proportion to the spread of this nature. We know that the desire of the righteous has been to the wicked, that they have desired peace and the right to worship God, that they have desired justice and have seldom found it; we know that the moral forces have been overcome by brute power, that Cain has ruled Abel just as man has ruled woman, and by the same authority of this same nature. But when God's plan shall prevail, the dominion of man and Cain will come to an end. Might will no more make right, and the weak in body shall be powerful as the strong; soul shall govern instead of body, and he or she will be strongest who is most like God.

Through the moral darkness which dimmed the world, shines out, in the sacred writings of the Jews, the full promise of this coming day of equality before the law. When God gave them a civil government, it was a republic, for they were told to "choose men fearing God and hating covetousness, and set them to rule over you!" Under this government women must have voted, since they were eligible to the highest office. The chief magistrate of this theocratic republic was a judge, and Deborah judged Israel. She not only judged the nation, but led its armies to battle and to victory, and delivered it from a foreign yoke. These words also have come down to us as divinely inspired. She was the wife of Lapidoth, who, for all we are told, staid at home and took care of the children, while she represented not only the family but the nation as stateswoman, military leader and prophet poet.

The daughters of Zelophida appeared, personally, before the Supreme Court of the nation, plead their own cause and won a suit in which the decision was law for centuries, and which made women property holders in their own right. The wife of Nabal took the family government out of his hands, represented it herself, and made a treaty with their powerful and dangerous neighbor, David. Miriam was associated with her brothers, Moses and Aaron, in the leadership of the nation. A wise woman, in the extremity of a siege, negotiated a peace from the walls of the city, when all the men in it were at their wit's end. Another wise woman was sent for, to Tekoah, to procure an important change in King David's policy, i. e., their recall of Absalom. Hester was chosen to change a law of the Medo-Persian empire, and save the Jews from imminent peril. When the people returned from Babylon, to rebuild the Temple, and the new constitution was to be ratified, men and women assembled together in one great mass meeting, to vote on it and take the oath of allegiance.

Where was "A. W.'s" "nature" when God was thus setting up way marks to point us back to his original plan? As for the "grossest injustice" of "dragging woman from her home and home duties to the field of political and martial strife," there never was, or will be, a really better gagement in either field, into which women have not been dragged or have gone voluntarily. No set of men ever lost or won a battle, in either politics or war, in which women did not fully share the labor, the danger, the defeat or the victory. God has so joined man and woman that it is impossible the one can be in war and the other in peace, the one in danger and the other in safety. His breast may always be, what it always has been, the rampart between her and an enemy; but he is always supported by the garrison behind him, and they live or die together. If women do not complain of the arrangement, A. W. need not find fault on their behalf. They would not be exempt from the common danger and responsibility if they could, and could not if they would. As for his quotations from the New Testament, they have no application whatever to civil government, and if they prove anything, prove that a woman should vote if her husband bids her, and *vice versa*. They belong to the "honor the king" class of prudential passages, by which the new sect of Christians sought to avoid conflict with the powers that were.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

651 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Horace Greeley's estate foots up about $125,000, free of all liabilities.

Manitoba demands an extension of its area from 9,000,000 to 109,000,000 acres.

The most intellectual drunkenness is said to be hashish-intoxication. Don't try it.

The latest sharp thing out is in ladies' umbrellas, in the shape of a sword handle.

Real estate rose quite rapidly yesterday in town. Some old-fashioned people call it dust.

The suicidal mania is now prevailing to an extent equaled only by the periodical French craze for self-sacrifice by drowning in the Seine.

The census of France, just completed, shows a population of 36,102,921. Of this number, 21,865,625 live in cities, and 13,495,310 in the country.

Now is the time for Bald Mountain to crack open and "bust" if it ever intends to. The New York *Herald* has a correspondent on each side of the summit.

Farmer (?) Donnelly, of Minnesota, although fresh from the plow and recent from the fall, only needs time and practice to develope into a very fair politician.

The opera of "Rip Van Winkle" is about to be performed at Melbourne, Australia, by an Italian company, under the title of "Un Sonno di Venti Anni."

Michigan is happy. A resolution has been passed by the Legislature that in view of the large balance in the State Treasury no tax shall be levied for this year.

General McClellan is writing for *Harper's Monthly* a series of articles on army organizations throughout the world. The work when completed will be very valuable.

Chicago churches are still filled with wars and rumors of wars, till it would almost seem that the church militant in that city would have also to become a church military.

The New Jersey Legislature has conferred on a functionary in Jersey City "power to adopt rules to prevent conflagrations." This may prove cheaper than a fire department.

Large quantities of grape slips are now shipping from Missouri to France. It is said that the vine gives double the growth in a single season of those grown in French soil.

Next Monday Congress will take action on the bill making general quarantine regulations for the nation. After fighting for this all session this point has at length been reached.

It is alleged that the number of beggars to be found in New Orleans is greater now than it was ever known to be before. The individuals are of all ages, colors and previous conditions.

A correspondent, writing upon the subject of the women's crusade, asks, "If the dead could speak to us from their graves, what would they say?" We rather guess they would say, "Let us out."

Reverdy Johnson now has a client in whose success he is wonderfully interested. It is Reverdy himself, and he is suing the Baltimore and Ohio Road for $5,000 worth of professional service.

Senator Bogy says he is not disposed "to covet the stormy life and frequently-disputed reputation of Col. Benton." This is good! On the whole, we don't think it could possibly be improved upon.

The Chicago *Times* charges that the Relief and Aid Society of that city still retain on their executive committee men who have been publicly convicted of gross misconduct in their relations to the relief work.

Rochester, New York, is just now having a lively time with its gas companies. In nearly 2,000 households or business places, kerosene has been substituted for gas, and still the work goes on.

Mr. Pierce, a brother of the Boston Congressman, will complete the editorial labor on Senator Sumner's works, the tenth volume of which is in the hands of the printer, while the material for two more volumes has been prepared.

A New England preacher says: "The morals of the city of Washington are so corrupt that they operate as a stench, the odor of which causes the man in the moon to hold his nose." Where did he get his etherial authority concerning the nasal organ of the imagined resident of the moon?

PERSONAL.

The wife of Attorney General Williams is quite ill with nervous prostration.

Alexander H. Stephens is improving in health, and is expected to resume his seat in the House of Representatives soon.

Several ladies, prominent in literary circles in Chicago, have formed an association which they have named the "Carey Club," in honor of the Carey sisters.

John Brougham, it is understood, is heading a movement among the theatrical profession in this country to place a memorial window in Shakespeare's house at Avon.

Colonel Bolling, Mayor of Louisville, Miss., publishes a card to say that he has not lately published a card to say that he has not lately published a card to say that he has not lately inherited half of Richmond, Va., and has been "annoyed to death" by the report that he had.

Col. Boudinot, the Cherokee, who is now lecturing in Connecticut, was once a student in a school for Indians at Cornwall, in that State, but the institution was broken up because Boudinot and another Indian married white girls of Cornwall, and the people got very mad about it.

The inspiring sunshine of the season has touched the heart of an Indianapolis girl, who concludes a love letter thus: "The ring is round, the circle is square, and we'll be married the next State fair. The bell shall ring the drum shall play, and we'll go dancing all the way. Answer soon. Mary."

The compliment paid by the Army and Navy club of New York in entertaining Sir Lampton Lorraine, late commander of the British frigate Niobe, was successful and deserved. It was his firmness and promptitude which saved a wholesale massacre of the Virginius crew when carried into Santiago. Sir Lampton is the eleventh baronet of an ancient French family, but has long been connected with the naval service of Great Britain, and has just received the rank of Post Captain.

General Schenck was besieged by the reporters before he got half down the gang plank at New York, to learn why, in the name of mercy, he had come back. Was he going into the Cabinet? Was he going to do this; was he going to do that? The General said "No" to them all. He was not going into the Cabinet; he had come home on personal business—business of an interesting and pressing nature. This is nature. Says the New York *Sun*: "The many personal friends of General Schenck, United States Minister at St. James, will learn with gratification that during his present visit to this country, General Schenck is to be married to a wealthy and fashionable widow of this city." The old rascal! If that isn't "business" we should like to know what is. The guild of ugly men will take courage at Schenck's success, as he is the ugliest man in America.

SONG OF THE DECANTER.

A LITERARY AND TYPOGRAPHICAL CURIOSITY.

There was an old decanter,
and its mouth was
gaping wide; the
rosy wine had
ebbed away
and left
its crys-
tal side,
and the wind
went humming,
humming;
up and
down the
sides it flew;
and through the
neckbike
hollow neck
the wildest notes on it
blew. I placed it on the
window, where the blast was
blowing free; and fancied that its
pale mouth sang the queerest strains
to me. "They tell me, puny con-
querors! the Plague has slain his ten
and War his hundred thousands of the
very best of men; but—I swear upon
the bottle spoke—that I have conquered
more than all your famous conquerors, so
feared and famed of yore. Then come
ye youths and maidens, come drink from
out my cup the beverage that dulls the
brain and burns the spirit up; that
puts to shame the conquerors that
slay their scores below, for this
has deluged millions with the
lavas tide of woe. Though
in the path of battle dark-
est waves of blood may
roll, yes while I killed
the body I have
charmed the very
soul. The chol-
era, the sword,
such ruin never
wrought, as I, in
murth or malice, on the
innocent have brought. And
still I breathe upon them, and they
shrink before my breath; and year by year
my thousands tread the dismal road to death."

STATE NEWS.

Amateur journalists have brought out a new paper in Reading—*The School Boys' Mail.*

A new Evangelical church is to be built at the corner of Third and Court streets, Reading.

A Reading youth of sixteen has been gray-haired since he was nine years old. It is attributed to a kick from a horse.

Rev. W. A. Fleming, of the Presbyterian church, Johnstown, will preach his farewell sermon on next Sunday morning.

The award to the owners of real estate and tenants on the site selected for a new postoffice building in Philadelphia is $624,343 99.

West Reading, across the river from Reading, wants to be incorporated as a borough, with three or four square miles of territory.

Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, was in Philadelphia on Saturday, the guest of George W. Childs of the *Ledger*.

A gentle zephyr blew a hole through a heavy plate-glass door in Erie, on Sunday night. The wind never blows very hard there, they say.

In Lebanon borough they have a "frontage tax," which some of the citizens of that goodly borough refuse to pay, regarding it as unconstitutional.

The fire-brick establishment of Reese, Hammond & Co., at Bolivar, Westmoreland county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday. Loss, $5,000; no insurance.

Philadelphia has two new periodicals. *Our Venture*, by Russel & Phillips, and *The Comet*, an amusing monthly, by Messrs. Price, Van Loan & Finn.

There are nearly 500 applications for license filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions in Berks county. No fear of crusaders there.

Lititz, Lancaster county, has a baby horror, and John Diehm, wife and daughter have been arrested. The body of the babe was found buried on Diehm's premises.

Henry Smith, of Schoonersville, Lehigh county, hanged himself to the beams of a barn on last Friday evening because a bar-keeper would not "hang up" his drinks.

Owing to the stagnation of business, the rolling mill and nail factory of Seifert, McManus & Co., of Reading, have suspended, throwing 400 persons out of employment.

And now Chester has a bigamist. One wife the man, whose name is Sterling, got in England twenty years ago, and after that long an absence she returns to claim the erring one.

Mr. Peter Mulvehill, of Lower Yoder township, Cambria county, owns a cow which recently gave birth to three well developed calves—all of them living and thriving nicely.

John McDonnell, who was arrested in Mercer county and taken to Pottsville for trial for a murder committed eleven years ago, has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

The puddlers in the Susquehanna Rolling Mill at Columbia, struck last week because the company employed a man who had been working below the scale of prices at another mill.

Chester is a very progressive town, but the City Council voted down a resolution extending an invitation to President Grant to become the guest of the city on the day of the launch, on the plea of economy.

There was a shooting affray at Pittston, Luzerne county, on Saturday last, in which David Isaacs, a mine boss, shot and fatally wounded David Ryan, a miner. The shooting was done in self-defense.

At John's colliery, St. Clair, Schuylkill county, a boy named Patrick Manlon, aged fifteen years, was kicked on the head by a mule, the blow breaking his skull open and spattering the brains about.

A Williamsport boy ran to his grandmother's the other day, and said: "Granny, run down to our house quick, for daddy's drunk as a fool and mam wants to run around awhile with them crusade folks."

Mrs. Phillips, of Titusville, left her daughter Maggie, aged four, alone in the house while absent for a short time. The little one went too near the stove, her clothes caught fire, and she was fatally burned, dying a few hours later.

Mary Thomas, colored, attempted to commit suicide in Harrisburg on Sunday, by jumping into the canal. She changed her mind after floundering in the cold water for while, screamed for help, and was pulled out, a wetter and a wiser woman.

The Pottsville *Journal* says that during a fire at Alaska shaft, a man knowing that two thousand pounds of powder were stored in a building near the fire, removed his dogs and goat to a place of safety and left his wife and children to take care of themselves.

Joseph Schall, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of York, Pennsylvania, died on Wednesday night. He was a member of Captain Michael H. Spangler's company, that marched from that place, in 1811 in defense of Baltimore, and participated in the battle of North Point. He was about eighty-five years old.

The Lewistown *Gazette* will, after April 1, pass into the hands of George R. and W. Mastin Frysinger, sons of George Frysinger, the present proprietor. The latter veteran journalist will retain editorial control of the paper. With its new press and new material, the *Gazette* will doubtless continue its career of progress and success.

Among the deaths in Philadelphia last week, were those of ten persons who had reached four score years and upwards, as follows: Catharine Meany, aged 86; Cornelia Newcomb, 81; Catharine Wonderly, 81; Ann Alexander, 82; Michael Bright, 82; John Brewer, 83; Mary Wellerton, 85; Margaret Booth, 80; Henry D. Wilkens, 87, and Sarah Morrison, 98.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of the 23d says: Joseph Behm, the brother of the victim of Rosentine and Moody, was yesterday buried in a grave adjoining that of the murdered man. His grief at the untimely death of Abraham, with whom he had resided all his life, had no doubt the effect of hurrying Joseph to his grave. He was almost seventy years of age.

The Meadville *Republican* says: Mr. Robert Dickson, (brother of Mr. Joseph Dickson, of this place,) who lives in Hayfield township, four miles north of this city, is over ninety years of age, yet still has supervision of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He does his own chores in the winter and, with some assistance from hired help, performs the laborious farm duties of summer. He frequently walks to and from the city, a distance of eight miles. The brothers came to this city in 1794. The "city" was then composed of the old block house, which stood on the spot now occupied by the residence of Mr. James E. McFarland, and the inhabitants were three families—those of General Meade, after whom Meadville was named; Mr. Van Horne, father of Judge Van Horne, of Vernon township, and Mr. James Dickson, father of the brothers above mentioned.

Hon. Alexander Irvin, of Clearfield county, died on Friday morning last, at an advanced age. He was found dead in his bed, having retired the evening before in his usual health. He was for many years conspicuous in the politics of Pennsylvania, and served a term in the Senate, probably forty years ago. In 1846 he was elected to Congress in a strong Democratic district although a pronounced Whig, and in 1849 he was appointed United States Marshal for the Western district by President Taylor, but two years afterwards he resigned and was succeeded by his brother. When the Republican party was organized, he actively supported its cause and candidates, although never a candidate for office. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, where he supported the nomination of Adams, but afterwards favored the election of Mr. Greeley. He was highly respected in his community.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* of the 23d inst. says: Some months since Justus W. Acuff, for years a resident of Gwynedd township, Montgomery county, showing unmistakable evidences of insanity, was taken to Kirkbride's Asylum, in West Philadelphia. He has remained there since, at times becoming very violent, tearing off his clothing, and making demonstrations that compelled a careful guard over him. On Thursday, with twelve or fifteen other lunatics, he was sent out into the yard for fresh air and exercise. He had been out long before he began sparring off in the attitude of a boxer. His companions responded promptly to the invitation thrown out, and commenced beating him in the most cruel and inhuman manner. He was knocked down, his face and other parts of his body terribly bruised and disfigured, the rencounter terminating in the poor man's death. He was removed to his home in Montgomery county on Saturday.

Ask Them!

An advertisement of a medicine however candid and conscientious it may be, does not always carry conviction with it. The public know their sorrow that the boastful claims put forth in behalf of many so-called remedies are literally "a delusion and a snare." Probably the best use, therefore, that can be made of the space devoted to this notice of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to invite those who read it to inquire of the parties that have tested the curative and preventive properties of the article what they think of it. We earnestly request all doubters to ascertain from such of their friends and neighbors as have taken this standard tonic and alterative as a protection against malarious diseases, or as a cure for indigestion, liver complaint, constipation, rheumatism, nervous debility, headache, low spirits, languor, billousness, &c., what Hostetter's Bitters has done for them. There is no testimony so trustworthy as that which is the result of personal experience.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock. On and from November 1st, 1873, 6 per cent interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn accumulates semi-annually. Depositors have the Books of the Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

TRUSTEES—BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
R. S. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Smith, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, D. Fillmore, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Bretney, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Kleber, John T. Bailey, Solicitor.

MEDICAL.

WATTIS PATENT

Pocket Flask.

Patented January 21st, 1868.

The advantages of this Flask consist in the ingenious arrangement by which the metal cap, without the use of any cement, is so securely fastened to the bottle that it becomes impossible to move it; and as the glass comes closely in contact with the cork, it preserves the flavor and purity of the contents for any length of time.

Sold at the Family Medicine Depot of

JOSEPH BROWNE,

2p Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, of Pittsburgh, Pa., at the close of business, Feb. 27, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 889,790 97
Overdrafts		236 14
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		250,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		9,700 00
Banking House	$ 154,866 29	
Due from other National Banks	10,001 39	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	6,497 28	151,383 96
Banking House	40,000 18	
Furniture and Fixtures	6,126 16	46,025 34
Current Expenses	14,304 59	
Taxes Paid	4,682 22	
Cash Items	1,629 22	
Exchanges for Clearing House	12,641 88	
Bills of other National Banks	10,445 00	
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	802 90	
Specie, viz: Coin	286 76	
Legal Tender Notes	100,150 00	246,970 77
		$1,612,195 32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 250,000 00
Surplus Fund		132,000 00
Discount and Interest	$ 29,119 62	
Exchanges and Premiums	1,068 13	
Profit and Loss	196 51	29,415 26
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		225,000 00
Individual deposits	$ 965,527 97	
Due to National Banks	151,290 45	
Due to other banks and bankers	189,896 34	
Cashier's Checks outstanding	6,360 70	975,750 06
		$1,612,195 32

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, Joseph Albree, Cashier of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOS. LAURENT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of March, 1874.

S. SMITH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. GROETZINGER, }
PAUL HUGUS, } Directors.
JOHN F. HAVEKOTTE, }

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, at close of business February 24th, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 998,758 12
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		350,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$ 26,206 40	
Due from other National Banks	78,625 41	284,020 81
Cash Items (including stamps $ 2,263 78		
Exchanges for Clearing House	44,815 27	
Bills of other National Banks	12,764 27	
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	150 57	
Legal Tender Notes	171,000 00	231,552 62
		$1,953,331 55

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$ 400,000 00
Surplus Fund		80,000 00
Interest and Exchange		9,715 96
National Bank Circulation Outstanding		348,000 00
Individual Deposits	$ 65,412 95	
U. S. Deposits	10,000 00	
Due to National Banks	226,151 27	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	222,051 33	1,115,615 59
		$1,953,331 55

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of March, 1874.

H. E. DAVIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
ALEXANDER BRADLEY, }
JNO. DUNLAP, } Directors
OLIVER P. SCAIFE, }

1874.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

SILK, FUR AND WOOL

HATS.

SILK AND CLOTH

CAPS.

STRAW GOODS,

Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,

AT

PALMER'S

HAT HOUSE,

151 WOOD ST.

FURNITURE,

At Reduced Prices.

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,

97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM, HALL AND OFFICE

Furniture

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WALL PAPER

FOR

SPRING SALES,

AT NO. 107 MARKET ST.,

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE,

where a large collection of ALL GRADES OF PAPER HANGINGS, are now offered at the Lowest Market Rates, among which will be found

40-inch Washable Tints, for Parlors,
20-inch Tints, for Chambers, &c.
Gilt Wood and Fine French Mouldings,
Drawing Room, Library and Hall Decorations, Ceiling Decorations and Center Pieces.
Fresco Borders, &c.

JOS. R. HUGHES,

27th

A. A. McCARTY,
NO. 64 FOURTH AVENUE,
BROKER.
WANTED,
MORTGAGES,
AND
COMMERCIAL PAPER.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25, 1874.

Now that the statement of the national banks has been called for by the Comptroller of the Currency, there is a more liberal disposition shown on the part of these institutions to accommodate the business public. Commercial paper has moved to-day quite freely, and discounts have been liberally made at the banks. Those banks that are affected by the currency shipments to the interior are not able to respond as promptly to the demands of some depositors as those banks which do an exclusively city business.

Rates remain unchanged and exchange continues heavy.

—Much interest centers in the action which the Senate takes in the bill last introduced by Mr. Sherman from the Finance Committee, which was referred to in our dispatches a few days since.

This bill provides for an interchangable 40 five per cent. bond, redeemable after January 1, 1876, whereby the present demand obligations of the government, in the denomination of $1,000 or its multiple, may be converted and made payable in gold at any time. It also approximates specie resumption.

The next clause of the bill provides that there shall be free banking, and for every million of circulation so introduced there shall be a retirement of seventy per cent. of the greenbacks until there shall be a reduction to the standard of $300,000,000 of the circulation. No further reduction beyond that limit shall be made, but free banking shall still go on. The next clause fixes the circulation of legal tenders at $382,000,000. The vote on the bill in committee stood five against two; but there will be no minority report, inasmuch as the free banking feature is acknowledged as a concession to those in favor of increased circulation.

Senator Sherman expresses the opinion that the vote will be reached this week. There will doubtedly be many speeches upon it, more pecially from the specie resumption Senators who voted against the amendment of Senator Cameron, offered in the Senate, which in effect contemplated free banking, but was rejected on February 20 by a vote of 32 to 28. he present approval of that measure in the ll of the Finance Committee is regarded as a great triumph by those in favor of more circulation.

The action of Congress on the currency uestion is awaited with much impatience, for is felt that upon this action the future of usiness must very largely depend. On the one side is the South and West demanding more currency, based upon an inadequate supply of circulation for the business of those sections. On the other side is the East, which is largely the creditor of the other sections, and which therefore fears a depreciation of the currency. The peculiarities of the two sections in business habits will largely account for this difference of opinion.

The former have a widely scattered population with few banking facilities, and whose transactions are small in amount, and they desire an increase in banking facilities rather than an increase of currency, for with the increased number of banks would come a greater use of the bank check, which in the aggregate performs ten times the work that the currency does. In the East, banks are numerous and all the means of enconomizing in the use of currency is at hand; checks and drafts perform the functions of money, and the large wholesale operations of business are conducted entirely without the use of a dollar of cash. This use of commercial and bank credits gives a local elasticity to the currency which is beyond the reach of the West from the meagerness of their banking facilities.

To reconcile the extremes of opinion from the rigid contractionist to the wild inflationist is the task before Congress, and one which is not easy of satisfactory settlement; from present appearances, however, we hope soon to have some action more satisfactory than the reigning inaction of the past few months.

—The following syllabus is reported of a decision of the United States Supreme Court at Washington on the 9th inst in the case of Nugent vs. Supervisors of Putnam county, error to the Circuit Court for the Northern district of Illinois:

The county issued bonds in aid of the Kankakee and Illinois River Railroad Company, but before they were delivered that road was consolidated with another. Meanwhile Nugent purchased some of the bonds in the market for value, and payment being refused, this action was brought to recover. The court below held that the bonds were void because before their delivery the road to which they were issued had ceased to be a distinctive corporation. This judgment is here reversed, the court holding that the plaintiff being a bona fide holder should recover. In purchasing in the market he was not bound to inquire further than to ascertain if the bonds were authorized by law, and if their issue had been approved by a popular vote; nor did it make any difference that the road had been consolidated.

Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion. Dissenting Justices, Davis and Miller.

Reuss vs. City of Watertown, Wis. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Western district of Wisconsin: Reese obtained judgment on bonds of the city. Afterwards he sought a mandamus to enforce a levy for payment, but a quorum of the Board of Aldermen refusing, and subsequent writs thereof were defeated by the evasive conduct of the corporation officials. This suit was then commenced to subject the taxable property of the city to the payment of the bonds. The court below dismissed the bill, holding the true remedy by mandamus, and that the prayer could not be enforced in equity. That decree is here affirmed, the court holding that where the remedy at law is adequate and complete, as in this case, the fact that its execution is frustrated by fraudulent collusion, does not entitle the party to the extraordinary aid of a Court of Chancery.

Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion. Justices Clifford and Swayne dissented, asserting that a court of equity will not suffer a trust to be created on account of the refusal of the trustee to administer the fund; and because of the effect of the decree of the court below, if affirmed, will be to give its judicial sanction to a fraudulent repudiation of an honest debt.

—Messrs. Henry Clews & Co. have commenced again to issue their monthly circular letter, which was discontinued at the time of their suspension last fall. In their letter for March they say:

In returning to the issue of our usual monthly letter of information to our friends, we regret to be unable to report a condition of business and finance that can be regarded as satisfactory. Perhaps, at no period since the close of the war, has there been such a general complaint of the dullness of trade and of quiet in the financial markets. It is not impossible that the depression may be more severe in this city than at other points; for the effects of the late panic have been greater and more severe here than elsewhere, and there are certain local causes which are operating to the disadvantage of New York trade, not equally beneficial to the business of other commercial centers; but, nevertheless, the inactivity of trade seems to be common to all sections of the country.

This state of things was hardly expected, for the sound condition of business at the outbreak of the panic and the rapid apparent recovery from the derangements of the crisis created a hope that the spring trade would show but little of the effects of the fall catastrophe. Experience has demonstrated that this expectation was too sanguine. Much as it may be a matter of congratulation that bankruptcy was not more common and that men of business were able to offer such a strong resistance to the severe strain to which the panic exposed them, yet we now have evidence that this resistance involved a considerable loss of vitality, and that the recovery was less complete than has been supposed. There is still a large amount of pecuniary embarrassment to be settled; still a disposition to curtail credits to the weaker class of firms until they have served a period of probation and demonstrated that they were not vitally injured; there is a serious prostration of those branches of business dependent upon railroad construction, and a large amount of labor unemployed which six months ago was actively engaged in connection with such enterprises; and, still more important, there is a general economy in private and public expenditures, which lessens the demand for a wide class of products. Superadded to these causes of depression, the basis of values is kept unsettled by the uncertainty as to what may be the character of the financial measures to be adopted by Congress. Whether the prevailing dullness is to be attributed to the latter cause to the extent that is very generally supposed is perhaps open to question; but there can be no reasonable doubt that it contributes very seriously to keep confidence unsettled and to prevent the employment of capital in investments extending into the future.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

March 25, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112	112⅜
U. S. 6's, 1881	119½		119½		119¾	119¾
U. S. 5's, 1881 compons	117¾		117¾		117¾	117¾
5-20's, 1862	117¾		117¾		117¾	117¾
5-20's, 1864	118¾		118¾		118¾	118¾
5-20's, 1865	120⅛		120⅛		120⅛	120⅛
5-20's, 1867	119¾		119¾		119¾	120
5-20's, 1868	120¾		120¾		120¾	120¾
10-40's	114⅝		114⅝		114⅝	114⅝
Currency 6's	119½		119½		119½	119½
New 5's	117		117		117	117
U. S. 4½ Coupons	111¾		111¾		111¾	111¾
Central Pacific	90¾		90¾		90¾	90¾
Western Union Tele'h	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	80¾	80¾
Hannibal & St. Jo	31¾		31¾		31¾	32
Do Preferred	46¾		46¾		46¾	46¾
Pacific Mail	46¾	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
Adams Express	64		64		64	64
Wells Fargo Express	76		76		76½	76
American Express	64		64		64	64
United States Express	70		70		70	70
New York Central	101¾		101¾		101¾	101¾
Erie	42¾		42¾		42¾	42¾
Michigan Central	93		93		93	93
Michigan Southern	78¾	78¾	78¾	79	79¾	79¾
Merchants' Union Ex	1		1		1	1
Illinois Central	104		104		104	104
Cleveland & Pittsburg	96¾		96¾		96¾	96¾
Chicago & Northwestern	28½		28½		28½	28½
Do Preferred	64½		64½		64½	64½
Rock Island	106	106¼	106⅛	106	107	106¾
Fort Wayne	94¾		94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Do Preferred	64½		64½		64½	64½
Wabash	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Panama				115½		115
Fort Wayne	94¾		94¾		94¾	94¾
Ohio and Mississippi	21¾		21¾		21¾	21¾
Union Pacific	23¾		23¾		23¾	23¾
Chicago and Alton	73		73		73	73
Terre Haute	11		11		11	
Do Preferred	18		18		18	
Harlem	129½		129½	131	130	
Atlantic and Pacific	16½		16½		16¾	
Tennessee State bonds	80¾		80¾		80¾	
Do new	79¾		79¾		79¾	
South Carolina, April	18		18		18	
Do July	18		18		18	
Missouri 6's	94		94		94	

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	52½
Penna. Scrip	8¼
Reading	58
United Co.'s New Jersey	111
Oil Creek	37
Lehigh Valley	61¾

A. V. R. R. T.30
Central Transportation
Empire Transportation
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 7-30's
Allegheny Company, 5s

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1874.

REMARKS.—The late cold, blustery weather has abated, and Spring seems to have again returned. May it stay with us this time.

The rivers are still in excellent navigable order, and business on the wharves presents an animated appearance.

There is little or no change in rates of leading articles. There seems to be a better feeling, however, and business men are more hopeful for the future.

The late action of the Lower House of Congress on the currency question gives hope that something will be done ere long of a definite character. And the sooner this action is had the better.

The vegetable and produce markets are fully supplied. Indeed, commission men are handling almost everything in their line.

The flour and grain markets present no new features worthy of particular attention. Holders do not seem anxious to press sales at present rates, believing that better prices will rule ere many days. We shall make a note of the fact when it occurs.

But why extend our remarks? The truth of the matter is the markets are not what they should be this season of the year; but all the circumstances taken into consideration, they are as good as could be expected.

Below we give the receipts of produce by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	933	Apples, bbls	40
Corn, sks	977	Wheat, sks	170
Barley, sks	20	Rye, sks	137
Oats, sks	100	Butter, pkgs	12
Bacon, pcs	1,200	Hams, pcs	1,715

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received by rail and river during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,765	10,337	21,102
Apples, bbls	417	110	527
Chickens, pkgs		25	25
Corn, sks	3,067	4,207	7,394
Wheat, sks	2,726	1,360	4,134
Barley, sks	4,940	2,582	7,522
Rye, sks	635	625	1,260
Oats, sks	6,624	7,926	14,550
Butter, pkgs	385	279	664
Bacon, pcs	5,945	5,296	11,241
Bacon, tcs	501	116	617

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES.—The stock is becoming scarce, and choice eating and cooking varieties rule firmer and higher. We quote common to medium $2 00@3 00 ₱ bbl; choice, $3@$5.

ALES.—Prices unchanged: X $8 00 ₱ bbl; XX $9 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $10 00 ₱ bbl; Imported English ale, in kilderkins of 92 gals., $22 50@ 25 00; pints $4 25@$4 50; 12 lbs, $3 00@$3 50; ½s $6 50@$7 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Young's India pale ale, in cases of $5 doz bottles, $3 ₱ doz; Robert Young's extra ale, $3 ₱ doz; Guinness's stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $3 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Coobnane's ginger ale, $2 25 ₱ doz; Cassewell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 25 ₱ doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Prices and demand, continue the same as last report. The daily outgoing of stocks is fully made up by the arrivals of fresh importations from the West. Following are the figures at which sales are made: Pure, sugar cured, extra ₱ lb, 12½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ₱ lb, 9½@10c; hams, extra fast bacon, sugar cured, 12½c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, ₱ lb, 16½c; beef tongues, sugar cured, ₱ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 8½c; rib sides, ₱ lb, 9½c; do short rib sides, ₱ lb, 9½c; do clear sides, 9½@10c; hams, sugar cured, $17@19; lard, prime leaf in tierces, ₱ lb, 10½c; refined do; for summer use, in half bbls, ₱ lb, 11½; refined do, for summer use, in kegs, ₱ lb, 12½c; refined do, in 5 lb caddies, 12½c; refined, 3 lb pails, 14c; refined do, in 2 lb pails, 13½c; refined do, in 6 lb pails, ₱ lb, 14c; ham sausage ₱ lb, 10c.

BUTTER.—The receipts have fallen off somewhat, and prices through not quotably higher, are a shade firmer. We are reported sales strictly prime table butter at 33@40c ₱ lb. The supply is scarce equal to the demand.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Prices nominally 3½@3¾c ₱ lb. Demand light.

BEANS.—Sales choice navy at $2 00@2 50; medium $1 75@2 25.

BROOM CORN.—Red and red topped at 5½@6½c; fair to good green 3½@4¾c; hurl 3½@3½c ₱ lb.

BORAX.—Sales reported at 25c ₱ lb.

BAGGING.—No. 8, 27½ cents; No 6, $2 50 ₱ doz; 4, $2 ₱ doz; 2, $3 25 ₱ doz; carpet brooms, $3 ₱ doz; toy brooms and whisps $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 5c per lb additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—We are reported sales as follows: ¼ ₱ lb tins $2 ₱ doz; ½ ₱ lb $3 00; 1 ₱ lb $5 50; 5 lb cans $17; 10 lb buck, ₱ lb, 40c.

CARBON OIL.—We continue to quote at 14½c ₱ gallon from store, and 1c. b. at works at 13½c.

COTTON GOODS.—There is no change in prices. Trade is reported fair, with sales at the following figures: Penn Mill A, No. 4, wide sheeting at 11c; Nanatook 10¾c; Pittsburgh Family 10c; Juniata 9c, fine 9½c; Fonda Mill to-day, 10c; Conestoga 9½c; do, ¾c; white cotton chain, 31c; do, colored 33c; cotton batting 18c; cotton wicks 31c.

CANNED GOODS.—Owing to the scarcity of dried fruits, the canned article is in good demand. The quotations we give were furnished by one of the most reliable houses in this line of trade:

Fruits in Syrups.—2s ₱ California apricots ₱ doz $5; 2 ₱ blackberries $2 25; 2 ₱ do whortleberries $2 50; 2 ₱ white cherries, extra $3 50; 2 ₱ white damsons, $2 75; 2 ₱ red cherries, $2 75; 2 ₱ grapes $2 25; 2 ₱ gooseberries $2 25; 2 ₱ green gages $4 50; 2 ₱ green gages $3 50; 2 ₱ do egg plums $4 50; 2 ₱ do egg plums $3 75; 2 ₱ do damson plums $2 25; 3 ₱ yellow peaches, extra, $3 75; 3 ₱ white peaches, extra, $3 75; 3 ₱ white peaches $3 50; 3 ₱ do peaches $2 50; 2 ₱ do peaches $2 25; 2 ₱ do peaches $2 40; 2 ₱ pie peaches $2 25; 2 ₱ California Bartlett pears $3 50; 2 ₱ Bartlett pears $3 00; 2 ₱ do pears $2 50; 2 ₱ do pears $2 25; 2 ₱ pine apples $2 50; 3 ₱ orange quinces $2 25; 2 ₱ raspberries $3 00; 2 ₱ strawberries, extra, $3 75; 2 ₱ strawberries $2 75; 6 ₱ pie peaches $4; 2 ₱ peach marmalade $2 50; 2 ₱ peach marmalade $3 50; 6 ₱ pie peach marmalade $6 50. Vegetables—3 ₱ Triumph Asparagus, per doz, $4 50; 2 ₱ lima beans $2 25; 3 ₱ string beans $1 90; 2 ₱ Winslow's green corn $2 75; 2 ₱ Yarmouth sugar corn $2 75; 2 ₱ Baltimore corn $2 25; 3 ₱ do $2 50; 2 ₱ extra sifted peas $2 50; 2 ₱ small greenpeas $3; 2 ₱ marrowfat green peas $2 25; 3 ₱ do $2 50; 2 ₱ tomatoes, corn and lima beans $2 75; 3 ₱ Cape May tomatoes $2 39; 3 ₱ triumph tomatoes $2 89; 3 ₱ Baltimore tomatoes $2 25; 3 ₱ do $2 50; 3 ₱ Baltimore tomatoes ₱ doz, $2 50. Lobster, salmon, mackerel, oysters and clams—1 lb Winslow's lobsters, ₱ doz, $2 50; 2 lb Winslow's lobsters, ₱ doz, $4 50; 1 lb California fresh salmon $3 25; 2 lb California fresh salmon $4 50; 1 lb Winslow's spiced salmon $2 25; 2 lb do do $4 50; 1 lb Winslow's mackerel, in soups $2 75; 2 lb Winslow's fresh mackerel in soups, $4 50; 1 lb cove oysters (full) $1 25; 2 lb cove oysters (full) $2 25; 1 lb cove oysters (light) $1 00; 2 lb cove oysters (light) $2; 1 lb spiced oysters (lunch) $1 75; 2 lb spiced oysters (lunch) $3 25; 1 lb cove oysters (round) $1 50; 2 lb cherry stone clams $3 50. Sauces, ketchup and horseradish—pint Halford sauce ₱ doz $4; ½ pint Halford sauce $2 50; pepper sauce, $1 50; celery sauce $2 50; pint Cape May tomato ketchup $2 40; quart Cape May tomato ketchup $4 50; prepared mustards—barrel style ₱ doz $1 50; fancy style $1 00; genuine imported French $2 50; superior prepared mustard, in glass jars, $1 00; prepared mustards—barrel style ₱ doz $1 50; fancy style $1 00; genuine imported French $2 50; superior prepared mustard, in glass jars, $1 00; pepper sauce, $1 50. Jellies—Assorted in tumblers ₱ doz $1 40; currant in tumblers $1 40; assorted in wine glasses $1 40; currant in wine glasses $1 40; assorted in goblets $2 75; currant in goblets $2 75; assorted in bottles $4 50; currant in bottles $4 50; assorted beer mugs $3 50. American pickles in wood packages—Barrel mixed pickles ₱ 200 ₱ bbl $11; barrel mixed pickles 1,200 ₱ bbl $11; half bbls medium pickles 600 ₱ ½ bbl $6; barrels fancy mixed, 20 gals ₱ bbl $15; half bbls fancy mixed pickles ₱ ½ bbl $8; barrels pickles in glass—Pint plain, ₱ doz $1 50; pint mixed $1 50; quart plain $2 50; quart mixed $2 50; half gallon plain $3 50; half gallon mixed $3 50; gallon plain $5 50; gallon mixed $5 50.

CHEESE.—Limburger receipts and light stock on hand prices rule firm. We quote as follows: New York, Goshen 13½@15c; prime Onio Factory 12@ 13c; Ohio Sweitzer 16@17c.

COUNTRY BACON AND LARD.—Prices are very firm, though no sales higher. We quote: Sugar cured, shoulders, 7c; ribbed sides, 7c; clear sides 8@9c; hams, 9@9½ 10c; country lard, 8c.

CRANBERRIES.—There is a continued active demand for choice varieties of these berries, which command from $13 to $15 ₱ bbl, and higher.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Four dozen packages $7 50@8 00.

CRACKERS.—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7½c ₱ lb.

CEMENT.—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 25 ₱ barrel; Phoenix hydraulic cement $2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4; Youghiogheny $1 95@2.

DRIED FRUIT.—Stock of dried fruits are running low, and will so continue from this time onward. We are reported sales as follows: Apples 9@10c ₱ lb; peaches, mixed lots, 12@16c; new do, halves, 14@15c; blackberries 16@18c.

EGGS.—Market weak; quality poor. Stock may be had at 14c ₱ doz. The supply exceeds the demand.

FISH.—No 1 mess mackerel $34; No 1 shore mackerel $22; extra No 1 do, $19; No 2 do, $19; No 1 bay mackerel $17; extra No 2 mackerel $17; No 2 bay mackerel are held at $13 ₱ bbl; $5 50 ₱ half bbl. Lake trout out of market. Georges codfish $8@8 50 ₱ 100; medium do $6 00. Bloaters, ₱ box $1 50; whole boxes $1 75. Lake herring $7 50; large Georges codfish $7; white fish $8@8 50; lake trout $6@7 50; red herring, scales, 60c ₱ box; No 1, 20c ₱ box.

FLOUR.—There are no new features in the flour market deserving of special mention. Dealers are still hopeful of a better state of things ere many days have passed. We continue to quote as follows: White wheat, family $9 ₱ bbl; fancy do $8 50@ 8 75; Minnesota spring $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin $7 @7 25; straight do $6 75@7 00; Minnesota spring $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin $7 @7 25; red family $6 50.

FEATHERS.—No 1, 75@80c ₱ lb; No 2, 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

GROCERIES.—We have no change to note in prices. Trade is rather dull than otherwise. The situation is to "spring roasted coffees" remains unchanged. We quote as follows:

GREEN COFFEES.

Choice, or fancy ₱ lb	20 @21c
Strictly prime ₱ lb	19 @20c
Strictly good ₱ lb	18 @19c
Fair ₱ lb	17 @18c
Java ₱ lb	30@37c

ROASTED COFFEES.

Roasted Rio coffee, in packages	20c
Roasted Rio coffee, in bulk	19½c
Roasted Java coffee, in papers	30c

Teas.—Japan good to fine $1@1 50; Gunpowder 56 @$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 ₱ lb; Japan 55c@$1 ₱ lb. Oolong 25c@55c ₱ lb; fancy $1 ₱ lb; Souchong 25@ 55c ₱ lb.

Sugars.—Standard Ex C 9¾c; Standard B 9¾c; Standard A 10c; Standard Granulated 11c.

Molasses.—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 80c, and scarce; old or p 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups.—Extra white Drips 70c; Sugar Drips 65c; lower grades 45@49c, as to quality.

Rice.—Choice Carolina $8@8½; Patna 8@8¼c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN.—There is absolutely nothing new in the grain trade. In reply to an inquiry as to the price of wheat, the head of a leading house assured us that he did not really know, as he had not handled a bushel for over two weeks. Wheat—White $1 60@ 1 65; red winter $1 60@1 65. Corn—Prime 56c; rejected 55c. Corn—Ear 76@78c, shelled 76@80c. Rye 90@$1 00. Barley not quotable.

HOPS.—There is little or no demand, with sales at 40@ 45c ₱ lb for 1873's; 25@30c for 1872's; and 8@10 for olds.

HAY.—Sales are reported on track and wharf at $18@22 ₱ ton: wagon $26@27.

HONEY AND BEESWAX.—Honey 28 ₱ lb; buckwheat 30@ 35c.

HOMINY.—Sales at $5 25@5 50 ₱ ½.

LARD OIL.—We quote No 1 at 80@82c per gallon, and No 2 at 62@65c.

MAPLE MOLASSES.—We quote at $1 45@1 50 in gallon cans; 10c@11c ₱ lb in kegs; sugar, in grain, 14@15c.

MILL FEED.—Bran $1 65@1 10; middlings $1 40@ 150.

ONIONS.—Sales prime silver skins at $7@7 50; Top Setts $5@5 50.

POTATOES.—Peachblows $1 15@1 25, in track; and $1 30@1 50 in store.

POULTRY.—Dressed chickens 12@14c; turkeys 16@ 17c; ducks 13@15c.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH.—Retail dealers supplied at $6 ₱ gross.

SEEDS, ETC.—As the season is at hand, we give for the benefit of farmers and gardeners, a few of the more popular seeds, etc., sold in this market, giving the wholesale rates where they were attainable: Beans—Early valentine, Mohawk, dwarf German wax 30c ₱ qt. Beets—Early blood, blood red, yellow globe, 10@15c ₱ qt. Cabbage—Early York, early Winningstadt, premium, mammoth, green curled Savoy, early ₱ qt. Cauliflower—Early Paris, early London, autumn giant $1@2 ₱ oz. Carrot—Early scarlet horn, long orange, Altringham, 15c ₱ oz. Corn—Early Concord sweet, mammoth or twelve rowed sugar, early winter flint, ₱ qt. Cucumber—Early Russian, early cluster, early frame, 20c ₱ qt. Egg Plant—New York improved, 75c ₱ oz. Endive—Green curled, French extra fine curled, 30c ₱ oz. Leek—Large London 25c ₱ oz. Lettuce—Early curled Siberian, early brown cabbage, royal cabbage, 30c ₱ oz. Melons, musk—Green citron, nutmeg, large yellow cantelopes, 20c ₱ oz. Melons, water—Mountain sprout, mountain sweet, 20c ₱ oz. Onions—Early red, silver skin, yellow Dutch, 30c ₱ oz. Parsnips—Hollow crowned, 15c ₱ oz. Peas—Extra early, Beck's gem, Dickson's first and best, 40c ₱ oz. Potatoes—Early rose, Buckeye, peachblow. Tomato—Early York, large smooth red, the trophy, 30c ₱ oz. Turnip—Red topped, white, $1 ₱ ½. Ruta Baga—Improved purple top or Swedish, 10c ₱ ½.

SALT.—Sales at $1 60 ₱ bbl by car lots, and $1 80@ 2 00 in jobbing lots.

TALLOW.—Sales at 6¼@7c ₱ lb.

RAGS.—Sales woolen at 2½c; cotton 3c ₱ lb.

SEEDS.—Timothy seed $2 25@3 40; clover $5 50@ 6 00; flaxseed $2 25@2 30.

WHISKY.—Sales of highwines at 95@$1 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, March 26, 1874.

REMARKS.—We have nothing new to note as relates to this product. The demand was anything but an active one. Buyers were not taking hold with any kind of freedom. As a general thing, they are inclined to wait and take the chances of the market. All things taken into consideration, the oil trade at present is in a very unsatisfactory condition.

CRUDE.

There has been no transactions reported here for some time. The following are the rates at

PARKEN'S:

Prices nominal. Union and United $1 60@1 62½; other lines $1 57½ per barrel.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SMITH'S FERRY, PA., March 25, 1874

Crude oil at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Station $1 36½ per barrel; at wells 94½c.

REFINED.

The market was a quiet one, being entirely devoid of animation. The sales have been few and far between. The asking rates at the works are 12½c by the car load.

Philadelphia—Market quiet; spot 14¾c, April 14¾ asks, May 15¼@15½c, June 16@16¼c.

New York—The general markets are reported better for crude; refined sold at 14¾@15c.

OIL RANGE.

Market quiet. City, $1 70; country, $1 65.

TITUSVILLE, March 25.—The petroleum market today advanced steadily at all points in the oil region and closed firm at 1½@2c advance on yesterday's quotations. On the upper road the market opened at $1 36 and closed firm at 1½@1½. There was also a bid of $2 60 for regulat at the close, with no sellers. Parkers market firm at $1 75 for United pipe, owing to the meeting of certificate holders. Nothing done in Union pipe. Futures were sold at a decided advance. The nothe refined market was 8c in bulk and 18½c in bbls. Sales and resales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 92½	
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 75	
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 91½	
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 00	
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 02½	

TIDIOUTE, March 25.—Market very firm at $1 60 at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 25.—Market firm at $1 65.

ROUSEVILLE, March 25.—Market firm and but little offering; quoted at $1 70.

TITUSVILLE, March 25.—Market firm; $2 bid.

OIL CITY, March 25.—Market quiet at $1 75.

PARKERS, March 25.—Market quiet and nominal: Union and United pipes about $1 60at 62½; others about $1 57½.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The general market is much better and strongly influenced by a rise on the creek. Crude, in bbls, 5,000 bbls were sold on the spot at 7¼c; 10,000 bbls do for first half of April 7½c. Refined at 14¾@15c for spot; 16c for first half April; sales 3,000 bbls to-day at 15½c. Closes quoted at 26c. Naphtha 9@9½c. Philadelphia delivery—market quiet and firmer; refined quiet at 14¾@15c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Market quiet; S. W. 14½c; crude 6½c; cases 19c; sales none; futures, April 14¾@15c, May 15¼@15½c. No blanks.

arsenic. bc; black leaf, 5c.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales at 7½@8c ₱ gallon for choice; common 6@6½c.

ALES.—Prices unchanged: X $8 00 ₱ bbl; XX $9 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $10 00 ₱ bbl; Imported English ale, in kilderkins of 92 gals., $22 50@ 25 00; pints $4 25@$4 50; 12 lbs, $3 00@$3 50; ½s $6 50@$7 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Young's India pale ale, in cases of $5 doz bottles, $3 ₱ doz; Robert Young's extra ale, $3 ₱ doz; Guinness's stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $3 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Coobnane's ginger ale, $2 25 ₱ doz; Cassewell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 25 ₱ doz.

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CRANBERRIES.—There is a continued active demand for choice varieties of these berries, which command from $13 to $15 ₱ bbl, and higher.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Four dozen packages $7 50@ 8 00.

CRACKERS.—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7½c ₱ lb.

CEMENT.—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 25 ₱ barrel; Phoenix hydraulic cement $2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4; Youghiogheny $1 95@2.

DRIED FRUIT.—Stock of dried fruits are running low, and will so continue from this time onward. We are reported sales as follows: Apples 9@10c ₱ lb; peaches, mixed lots, 12@16c; new do, halves, 14@15c; blackberries 16@18c.

EGGS.—Market weak; quality poor. Stock may be had at 14c ₱ doz. The supply exceeds the demand.

FISH.—No 1 mess mackerel $34; No 1 shore mackerel $22; extra No 1 do, $19; No 2 do, $19; No 1 bay mackerel $17; extra No 2 mackerel $17; No 2 bay mackerel are held at $13 ₱ bbl; $5 50 ₱ half bbl. Lake trout out of market. Georges codfish $8@8 50 ₱ 100; medium do $6 00. Bloaters, ₱ box $1 50; whole boxes $1 75. Lake herring $7 50; large Georges codfish $7; white fish $8@8 50; lake trout $6@7 50; red herring, scales, 60c ₱ box; No 1, 20c ₱ box.

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FEATHERS.—No 1, 75@80c ₱ lb; No 2, 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

GROCERIES.—We have no change to note in prices. Trade is rather dull than otherwise. The situation is to "spring roasted coffees" remains unchanged. We quote as follows:

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Choice, or fancy ₱ lb	20 @21c
Strictly prime ₱ lb	19 @20c
Strictly good ₱ lb	18 @19c
Fair ₱ lb	17 @18c
Java ₱ lb	30@37c

ROASTED COFFEES.

Roasted Rio coffee, in packages	20c
Roasted Rio coffee, in bulk	19½c
Roasted Java coffee, in papers	30c

Teas.—Japan good to fine $1@1 50; Gunpowder 56 @$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 ₱ lb; Japan 55c@$1 ₱ lb. Oolong 25c@55c ₱ lb; fancy $1 ₱ lb; Souchong 25@ 55c ₱ lb.

Sugars.—Standard Ex C 9¾c; Standard B 9¾c; Standard A 10c; Standard Granulated 11c.

Molasses.—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 80c, and scarce; old or p 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups.—Extra white Drips 70c; Sugar Drips 65c; lower grades 45@49c, as to quality.

Rice.—Choice Carolina $8@8½; Patna 8@8¼c; Rangoon 8c.

GRAIN.—There is absolutely nothing new in the grain trade. In reply to an inquiry as to the price of wheat, the head of a leading house assured us that he did not really know, as he had not handled a bushel for over two weeks. Wheat—White $1 60@ 1 65; red winter $1 60@1 65. Corn—Prime 56c; rejected 55c. Corn—Ear 76@78c, shelled 76@80c. Rye 90@$1 00. Barley not quotable.

HOPS.—There is little or no demand, with sales at 40@ 45c ₱ lb for 1873's; 25@30c for 1872's; and 8@10 for olds.

HAY.—Sales are reported on track and wharf at $18@22 ₱ ton: wagon $26@27.

HONEY AND BEESWAX.—Honey 28 ₱ lb; buckwheat 30@ 35c.

HOMINY.—Sales at $5 25@5 50 ₱ ½.

LARD OIL.—We quote No 1 at 80@82c per gallon, and

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

MONDAY, March 23, 1874.

	Cents.
Cummings, Miss Annie R., New York	3
Boughman, Barth, City, Pa.	3
Evans, James, Newark, N.J.	3
Gibson, John, New York	3
Keys, Wiley, Lawrence, Kansas	3
McCullough, James P., Freeport, Pa.	3
Salisbury, Kate, City, Pa.	3
Swarts, Kate, Lawrence Station, Pa.	3
Williams, Jessie D., New York	3

E. C. NEGLEY, Postmaster.

Frame Dwellings Burned.

On Tuesday afternoon three frame tenement houses, located at Becks run, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, were totally destroyed by fire. They belonged to the Hays Coal company, and were occupied by coal miners. The fire originated in a shoe shop in one of the buildings, and in a few moments the structures were consumed, together with all their effects.

Committed to Jail.

Jackson H. Merrill was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman McMasters to answer a charge of a breach of the peace, on oath of his wife, Mary Merrill.

Christopher and Joseph Wilson and Edward Grinder, were re-committed yesterday by Alderman Kelhan, of the Side, for a further hearing on the charge of stealing some chickens.

The McGinnis Property.

Mr. Jacob H. Watzer, Committee of John McGinnis, yesterday entered suit in the Court of Common Pleas, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to recover the damages accruing from the condemnation of the McGinnis farm, at Wall's station, for use as stock yards. The sum due is $73,009 68. The company gave bail in $100,000 for the payment of the amount in a specified time; but there has been some delay, and hence the suit. The sureties are Messrs. John Scott and R. H. Hartley, who are included in the suit.

A New Made Engine Coming.

We sometime since reported that the old Reliefstean Fire Engine had been returned to the Amoskeag works, New Hampshire, to be rebuilt. Yesterday the Board of Fire Commissioners received information that the work had been completed and the machine shipped. It will be here in a few days and placed in charge of the Eagle Company, No. 1, and the engine now in use by the company will be held in reserve. The new made engine has been named the A. H. Gross, in honor of the President of Select Council.

The Transit Alley Sewer.

Yesterday the Board of Viewers completed the assessments for the construction of Transit alley sewer, at Torrens station, Pennsylvania Railroad, in the Twenty-first ward. The total cost of the sewer was $9,507 82. The assessment per foot front on the main sewer is $1 10, and the amount reserved from this assessment and the district benedited by surface drainage is $2,850 00. The Pennsylvania Road stock yards and property, twenty acres, are assessed $5,913 32 for surface drainage, being considerably over one-half of the cost of the sewer. Councils must approve the report.

Hearing in Liquor Cases.

Acting Mayor McMasters yesterday heard and disposed of several of the liquor cases recently brought before him, as follows:

Mrs. Bridget Griffith, of Etna street, was held to answer the charge of selling liquor without a license. The other case of selling on Sunday was dismissed for want of evidence.

Harry McGrath, of Fourteenth street, who claims to sell cream and butter milk, was held for selling without a license.

Bernard Horne, a blind man of Mulberry alley, was discharged on his promising to respect the law hereafter. His affliction saved him.

Alleged Imposters.

The Grand Army of the Republic warns the public against the following persons as imposters: Clayton, or Slayton, asking subscriptions to build a soldiers' monument in Chattanooga; Charles Robinson, representing himself as a member of Lincoln Post, No. 11, Department of New Jersey, G. A. R.; and Charles J. Hubbell, claiming as being formerly a member of the Department of California, and also as having commanded the gunboat Victory during the rebellion. The first named has been in Harrisburg and obtained money from some of the citizens.

Beaver College and Musical Institute'

The numerous friends and patrons of this institution will be glad to know that another grand concert is to be given by the Musical Department this evening in the new and elegant Hall of the College. The superb pipe organ, recently built, will be used on the occasion. It promises to be a grand affair, judging from the preparations and the interest manifested in the entertainment. We understand Prof. Tedcastle and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Mellow, of this city, are to participate in the concert. The train of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad leaving Union Depot at 2:15 P. M., this afternoon, will stop at Beaver for the accommodation of persons in the city desiring to attend the Concert at the College.

Petty Robberies.

On Wednesday night the office connected with the Iron City Bolt Works of James Lappan & Co., on Pike, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, was entered by thieves, and the desk pried open and rifled of its contents, consisting of papers, books, drawing instruments, padlock, bowls, &c. A coat was also stolen.

In a lumber yard a short distance from the office of the works, there was found, this morning, a trunk which had been broken open, and it is supposed robbed. The trunk was taken from a boarding house in the vicinity of the lumber yard.

Thieves also visited the stable of D. M. Armor, in the Fourteenth ward, some time during Tuesday night, and carried off portions of two sets of harness.

The Temperance Movement.

This evening another mass meeting in favor of the temperance movement will be held in Rev. Gill's church, corner of Anderson and Lacock streets, Allegheny City. This, we understand, is a meeting for the indorsement of the work going on, and is not under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Union. Officers of the meeting will be chosen or and by the meeting. To-morrow afternoon the Union meets again, when a plan of action is to be agreed upon.

A meeting of ladies interested in and co-operating with the temperance cause was held yesterday afternoon, in the Wade Street Church, corner of Locust and Van Braam streets. Mrs. Miller, President of this branch, presided. A number of clergymen and some ladies made remarks in behalf of the work.

Policemen's Claims.

The Sub-committee of the Police Committee, appointed to consider the claims of policemen, met last evening, Mr. Peter Zern in the chair. The following cases were heard, and action taken thereon as stated:

George W. Eckoff, while attempting an arrest in what is known as bed bug row, in the Twelfth ward, suffered the breaking of an arm under the following circumstances: He was called to make the arrest in an upper story of a house on the 18th of February. The man resisted, and when he and the officer came upon the landing of the stairway it gave way and they were precipitated some twenty feet. Mr. Eckoff has not been able to resume duty since. His statement being substantiated, he was allowed pay.

Officer James Craddock claims pay for twenty-one days off duty, occasioned by injuries received while attempting to make an arrest. The case was deferred, and a physician's certificate required. Mr. McCord was appointed a committee of one to investigate the facts in the case.

Adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"The New Magdalen" had its third presentation last evening before the largest audience of the week. The same enthusiastic reception was given on the night, and in every respect worthy the patronage of seekers after legitimate amusement.

Academy of Music.

There is no visible diminution in the numbers of fashionables who attend the chaste performances of Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels at the Academy. They have never been surpassed for general excellence and purity of tone.

Mr. E. F. Dixey has a benefit to-morrow evening. Secure seats at 166 Smithfield street, or at the Academy.

Italian Opera.

The sale of subscription tickets for the Di Murska Italian opera at Library Hall, next week, began yesterday at Mr. Kleber's, 129 Wood street, and was well attended. Single night seats will be sold to-day, beginning at nine o'clock this morning.

New American Theater.

An entirely new bill, including a new burlesque by Lisa Weber and a sensational drama by Valentine Love, will be presented at the American to-night.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Luis Delinay, Charley Howard, Cernell, Ferranti, and the great company at Trimble's, will appear in a complete change of programme this evening. Everything will be fresh and interesting.

AQUATIC.

Scharff's Challenge Accepted.

A few days ago we published the card of our champion oarsman, William Scharff, challenging either Brown or Ten Eyck, both noted oarsman to sculling matches for $2,000 a side each. From telegraphic advices we learn that Brown, of Halifax, has accepted the challenge, and agrees to row at Springfield, Mass., in June next. The necessary articles will be speedily made and signed, and the men will no doubt go into active training.

A WAIF.

A Babe Abandoned.

Shortly before nine o'clock last evening, a colored lad named David James, white passing along Ross street, near High street, observed a carpet-sack lying upon a door step. He called the attention of a gentleman to it, and they investigated the matter. To their astonishment, they found in the sack a little girl baby. Mrs. Laura Gangwisch came along, and finding that the people in the house had ordered that it be thrown upon the street, kindly volunteered to care for it until the guardians of the poor should provide for the little stranger. Mrs. G. lives on Cherry alley, between Third and Fourth avenues. She says the child appears to be about three weeks old, and that it has been wanting proper care. Attached to the bundle of clothing around it was a small piece of paper, upon which was written, "Lena B——r."

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

A Hint to the Acting Mayor.

Acting Mayor McMasters recently gave very distinct orders to the police force that they would be held strictly accountable for the enforcement of the liquor law, and instructed the officers that they should report all violations as to selling without license, selling on Sunday or after midnight. To the credit of the force we can say that, so far as we have been able to learn, the orders have been carried out to the letter. What was unnecessary, was done by the men; they notified the dealers on their several beats of the orders they had received, and that they intended to carry them out. Following quickly upon this order the Liquor League took action, compiplimenting the magistrate for his action and urging its rigid enforcement. What has been the result? No regularly licensed house has, so far, been discovered violating the law, but "drives" and gin mills acting in defiance of and without any authority of law whatever have been promptly reported. We have watched cases closely, have noted the action of the Acting Mayor thereon, and have come to the conclusion, as we have heretofore intimated, that the officers have not received the encouragement in their endeavors to comply with the orders and the law which they deserve. In fact, it would seem to us that with similar action in future cases, they will begin to think that the "easiest" way is the best with them, and that unless they are willing to play the hypocrite and get a drink and pay for it themselves, there is no use for them to prosecute.

The cases already heard have proven that it is with the greatest difficulty, if at all, that citizens who most loudly complain can be got to appear and, under oath, corroborate their complaints, while the officer must submit to insult and abuse from tomes lawyers because he has done his duty.

The New Colonnade Hotel,
on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., only charges $2 50 per day.

CONFERENCE NOTES.

Generous Hospitality of the Blairsvillians—Contributions for the Support of Aged Ministers and Widows of Deceased Preachers—Anniversaries and Collections—Woman's Rights—Transfer of Rev. Dr. C. A. Holmes—Pleasant Incidents at the Residence of Rev. H. Sinsabaugh—Blairsville Ladies' Seminary—J. McCreighton, Esq., Etc.

Notwithstanding there were over three hundred ministers, besides the wives of many of the preachers and lay visitors, the Conference was grandly entertained at Blairsville, the different denominations generally offered hospitality.

In addition to the proceedings already published, we have gleaned from official sources many other items of interest. During the year the churches in the bounds of the Conference contributed $16,826 09 for the worn out preachers and the widows of deceased ministers. Eleven thousand dollars was the sum assessed for this purpose. This fund was distributed to twenty-three superannuated preachers, and thirty-two widows and an orphan child, in sums ranging from $300 down to lesser amounts. Just before Conference adjourned, an aged preacher retired from active work, and the sum of $400 was raised on the spot, and presented to him, notwithstanding the preachers and visiting laymen had already contributed liberally to other objects.

It was decided to hold a Sabbath-school Conference next spring at Blairsville. It is an insignificant case? Is it not one of the most startling, tremendous cases which have occurred in ecclesiastical history? Here is a man of brilliant and popular powers, widely known and widely welcome in the lecture room and on the political platform, wielding a large influence in the country, formerly editor of one of the leading religious newspapers of the country; for seventeen years a member of his church converted under the ministry of the pastor of that church, active, prominent and enthusiastic in it, I believe once the superintendent of its Sunday school, ceases attending, living in the city, passing it every day, never crosses its threshold. Rumors arise attributed to him, scandalous allegations concerning the pastor of the church. He is brought up before the church itself—the committee of the church and then the church—and he himself appears in the assembly in what looks like anything but a meod of repentance, but what seems to be a mood of defiance, and is as tenderly sent out, so far as appears to us, as if he had been the Israelite in whom there was no guile. Dr. Storrs concluded as follows: "Men will say this kind of congregational membership is the strangest farce on earth. It does not hinder a man from preaching what he likes, whether it be the Calvanism of his father or the exact opposite; it does not hinder a man from inviting to his union Universalists, Unitarians, Quakers and Catholics; but when any church declares by a standing vote from it—any church which has never shown anything but friendship up to that point—the reflections thrown upon that church are of the most adverse and damaging sort. This man, accused of an offense against the pastor, goes out without reflection. We, who never uttered an insinuation against that pastor, whose lips would have been blistered if it had passed them, standing to maintain the principles which to us are vital, have reflections raining upon us as thick as snow flakes and stinging as Indian arrows. My heart bleeds as I ask you to show me what I shall do. While I think of him whom I loved so long, I vow that if my hand were to add intentionally and of malice any sorrow to that whitening head as it journeys to the grave, may that hand wither from my side.

REV. DR. BUDDINGTON

then made his statement of the case. He dwelt upon the responsibility of Plymouth Church. The Plymouth manual showed from its principles that it was opposed to Congregationalism and also opposed to the communings of Christians with the church. The speaker read and criticised at length the two letters which passed between the committees of the respective churches, and concluded by saying that in these days of corruption in our governments, in the legislature, where there were not to have purity in our pulpits, what was to become of our boasted civilization.

The Council then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE McKEE EJECTMENT CASE.

The Jury Find for the Defendant—The Legal Points.

The case of Mrs. McGonnegle and others vs. Miss Nettie Adelia McKee, being an action in ejectment for a large tract of land in Stowe township, valued at about $400,000, was brought to a close yesterday, the jury finding for the defendant, under the charge of Judge Stowe. The history of the case was briefly recited yesterday. The following points were submitted by the counsel on both sides:

PLAINTIFFS' POINTS.

The plaintiffs' counsel requested the Court to charge the jury:

1. That upon the whole evidence in the case, the plaintiffs are entitled to a verdict for the undivided one-half of the land described in the writ of ejectment. (Refused.)

DEFENDANT'S POINTS.

The defendant's counsel requested the Court to charge the jury:

First. That the late Thomas McKee, understand by virtue of the will of his father, James McKee, was seized and possessed of an estate in fee simple in the lands described in the writ, and that the defendant, Nettie A. McKee, is entitled to the possession of said land on the decease of said Thomas McKee. (Not ruled.)

Second. If the Court refuses to charge as requested in the first point, then the Court is requested to charge that under and by virtue of the will of James McKee and of the death of his brother, Alexander, during the lifetime of Thomas, was seized and possessed in fee simple of the land in dispute, and that the defendant, Nettie A. McKee, is entitled to the possession thereof as the devisee of said Thomas McKee. (Not ruled.)

Three. If the Court refuses to charge as requested in the foregoing points, then the Court is requested to charge: That under and by virtue of the will of James McKee, and of the Act of Assembly, approved the 27th of February, 1849, entitled "An Act to confer on Nettie Adelia McKee the rights and privileges of a feme sole," the defendant, Nettie A. McKee is entitled to possession of the land in dispute as the lawful heir and devisee of Thomas McKee. (Affirmed.)

Fourth. If the Court refuses to charge as requested in the foregoing points, then the Court is requested to charge: That if the jury find from the evidence that the defendant, Nettie A. McKee, was the child of the late Thomas McKee, and that the said act of February 27, 1855, was passed with his knowledge, consent, and by his procurement, then the defendant is entitled to the land in dispute and to the verdict of the jury, and that in passing upon the question of the parentage of said Nettie A. McKee the jury are authorized to regard the recognition by Thomas McKee, of said Nettie as his daughter, that she was nurtured and educated by him as such, and that he devised and bequeathed his property to her as his daughter, the remarkable resemblance of the said Nettie A McKee to said Thomas McKee, as testified to by the defendants, Witnesses, as cumulative evidence tending strongly to show the fact of parentage and that the allegation of such fact in said act of Assembly as also evidence which the jury are bound to regard in passing upon the question. (Not ruled.)

Fifth. If the Court refused to charge as requested in the foregoing points, then the Court is requested to charge, that if the jury find from the evidence that Nettie A. McKee was the child of the late Thomas McKee, and that the said act of Assembly was passed with the knowledge and consent of said Thomas McKee, then the defendant is entitled to possession of the land in dispute, and the verdict of the jury and that in passing upon the question of the parentage of said Nettie A. McKee, the jury are authorized to regard the recognition by Thomas McKee of said defendant as his daughter; that she was nurtured and educated by him as such; that he devised and bequeathed all his property to her as his daughter, the remarkable resemblance of the